

# Hawaiian Gazette.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS  
JUL 3 1902  
SMITHSONIAN DEPOSIT

VOL. XXXVII, No. 47.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1902—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2394.

## THEORY OF THEOSOPHY

### Reincarnation Said to Explain Problems of Life.

Dr. Thos. Prime addressed a large audience last night, which filled Arion Hall, on the subject of "Reincarnation." The idea of reincarnation, said the speaker, came quite naturally to a good many people, but to others it was hard to accept. The body he classified as natural, spiritual, soul and spirit, with three divisions of what St. Paul called the natural body. Birth is not the beginning of life, nor death its ending, and man does not become perfect in one life, no matter how much he may strive to do right. Wicked men usually are young souls, according to Dr. Prime, who trace the different stages of evolution in humanity. Every life is a little advance on that preceding it, and finally through the many stages "a Christ is developed in every one of us."

The truth of these statements of reincarnation is proven according to theosophists by the testimony of a good many people. Reincarnation is taught by all the great religions of the world, including Christianity.

Conditions surrounding us now, the good and the bad, are the results of past lives. Reincarnation explains many things—the development of genius in the child where there was none in the parent—i. e., the old soul coming back to birth. This is a law which all mankind should learn and obey. Reincarnation is a glorious truth which all must accept. "There is a comforting side to this teaching," concluded the speaker. "Think of the opportunities it gives you. You can live your life over again."

"Without reincarnation how can you account for the many seeming injustices you see around where some are living in poverty and others are surrounded by luxuries, where some are strong and healthy while others are weak and ill. Why are some so happy and others so miserable? Why is all this so? Don't say it is the will of God! Better say it is the result of man's own action."

"Many people around us are so circumstanced that they can hardly do anything else than live a decent life. From birth up they have lived in favorable surroundings, and gentle speech and cleanly habits are a matter of course to them; while many others are born of thieves and hardly know how to do anything which is good; they live in an atmosphere of sin. Both these conditions are the results of past lives. As we sow so shall we reap, and this is the meaning. By some, much talk is made of the Day of Judgment, as though it was a far off event; but here it is around us all the time, and the things are done in the body according as we have done, whether it be good or evil. Read the Bible and see what is said there about the Day of Judgment. Is it 'Did ye believe this, did ye believe that? Not a word of it.' 'Did ye feed the hungry, did ye visit the sick?' Those are the questions asked."

"Take up the study, read our modern books on the subject, study our ancient Scriptures and prove it for yourselves."

## SPORTS AMONG THE LEPERS

The eleventh of June sports at the Leper Settlement were very interesting. Mr. McVeigh says that much of their success was due to Jack Atkinson, who hustled around and raised \$100 to be used for prizes.

At 7 in the morning a hot game of baseball was played between the Kalaupapas and the Kalaueas, representing both sides of the settlement. While the Kalaupapas had the odds in their favor the game went to Kalauea by a score of 13 to 9, this being the first time on record that they have won. There was a cash prize of \$25 for the winners.

The horse racing attracted more attention than any other sport. There were thirteen races and as each race had about eight contestants, the half mile track offered the spectators plenty of excitement and amusement. The aggregate of prizes was \$100.

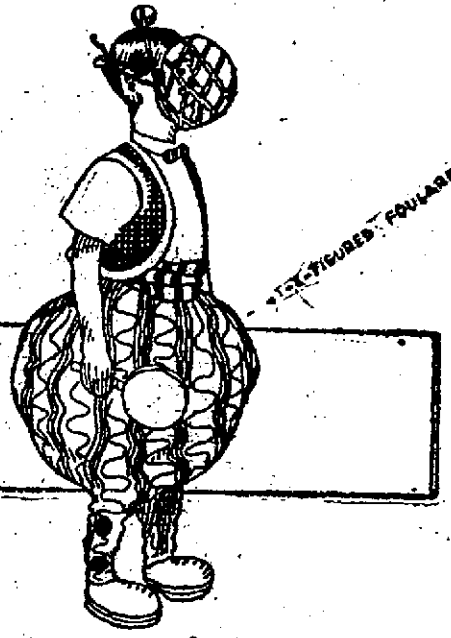
In various sections all manner of races were brought off: potato race, barrel race, sack race, three-legged race, and at 5 o'clock an adjournment for dinner was taken. Beretania Hall supplied the field for the evening entertainments. A tug of war, with a twenty-two-minute pull, was won after a hard fight by Kalaupapa. The pleasing contest caused many a good-natured laugh and the winner in this event is alleged to have "absorbed" the pie and not put it through the ordinary course of mastication. Fifteen pie-eaters at a time, each trying to get outside of the pie before the other, kept the crowd guessing.

About 800 were present to enjoy the day. Inasmuch as the preparations for the Fourth of July are so extensive in and about Honolulu it would seem at least thoughtful for the residents to share their pleasures with those at the settlement. The above reported event, which was enjoyed by these people at so little an expense, could be repeated by the public subscribing an adequate amount to be applied to a holiday fund for Kalaupapa.

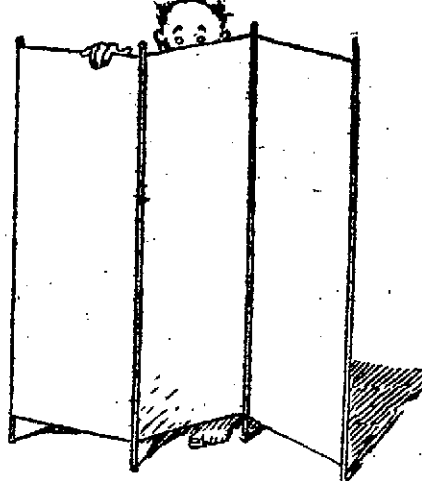
## SOME SUMMER STYLES



BLACK SATIN



DING-DONG COSTUME



MORNING LOUNGING COSTUME

## MUST REGISTER PLEASURE BOATS

Treasury Department Advises Collector Stackable That Yachts Are Liable.

According to advices received by Collector Stackable in the Sierra mail every pleasure yacht in Hawaiian waters must be registered or be liable to all the penalties of unregistered vessels or yachts of a foreign port. The orders came from the Treasury Department, being sent at the request of a local yachtsman who made the inquiry of the Washington officials. The question is one which has caused considerable trouble to the local authorities as well as to the yachtsmen, some of whom appear adverse to registering their vessels, though the fee for the work is merely nominal and the advantages which will accrue from it are manifold.

The matter was referred to United States Attorney Breckons some time ago and he gave an oral opinion, upholding Collector Stackable in his contention that yachts must register. The same position is taken by the Treasury Department, which quotes from a number of rulings to confirm this finding. The following circular is sent to Collector Stackable as governing the case:

"Section 4214, title XLVIII of the Revised Statutes of the United States, provides that the Secretary of the Treasury may cause yachts used and employed exclusively as pleasure vessels, and designed as models of naval architecture, to be licensed on terms which will authorize them to proceed from port to port in the United States, and by sea to foreign ports, without entering or clearing at the Custom House, and that such vessels shall in all respects be subject to the laws of the United States, and shall be liable to seizure and forfeiture for any violation of the provisions of title XLVIII."

"Section 2 of the act of July 5, 1884, provides that 'The Commissioner of Navigation shall be specially charged with the decision of all questions relating to the issue of licenses of vessels.'"

"It is hereby directed that all such yachts and pleasure vessels not exempted by law shall be licensed as contemplated by the act first above cited, and that all such vessels not so licensed shall be held subject to the penalty as denounced by the act, in addition to any other disabilities that may be incurred."

"A vessel's papers will show whether or not she is entitled to the privileges of a yacht."

"Pleasure vessels and yachts of foreign build, but not entitled to the privileges conferred by section 4214, Revised Statutes, when navigated in the United States, must be held subject to the penalties, dues and disabilities prescribed by law for such cases."

A further order provides for two series of numbers, one for enrolled yachts and another for those not enrolled. There is also a provision for the

## FOOD FISH FEW IN NUMBER AND POOR IN QUALITY

Prof. Gilbert of Albatross Wants Protection for Hawaiian Mullet Ponds—Thinks Mullet Is Overrated.

THE edible fish of Hawaii are neither as great in quantity nor as fine in quality as those of other tropical waters," said Professor Gilbert, in charge of the Albatross fishing expedition, yesterday. "I do not believe I am as well qualified to speak on this subject as your own people, as it is a question more gastronomical than scientific. The fish of these waters are much less abundant and of lesser variety than on the coast of Mexico or other tropical countries. There is probably a good and sufficient reason for this. Oceanic islands of this kind are often lacking in variety of fish because of the fact that on such a small piece of land the varying conditions of the continent are not apparent, and consequently there can not be such a great variety of fish as inhabit the shores of land where every condition is present that the many different species of fish may require. Here your fish are limited to two classes—reef or rock fish and surface or migratory fish. By far the greater number of fish inhabit muddy shores and sandy bottoms, which Hawaii lacks. Certainly you could not expect to find those fish here which require such conditions."

"Though I suppose it is merely a question of personal taste, I believe your mullet is somewhat overrated. There are a number of food fish here, which I think are much superior in

quality to the mullet; it is, however, the principal source of food supply and should be carefully watched. The mullet ponds particularly should be protected, by legislation if need be. There are not many fish that can be brought from the ocean, though we did bring up a few in our nets. The mullet ponds consequently are a very important source of food supply and ought to be perpetuated."

"On the coast of Mexico can be found not only a much greater supply, but the fish there are of much finer quality. Some of the best of tropical fishes are wholly lacking in Hawaiian waters, and the really fine varieties, the delicacies, are conspicuous solely by their absence. There are no mackerel here to speak of, excepting perhaps the big Bonita style. Groupers, another fine tropical fish, is also missing, and the pompano found on the coast and in the Gulf of Mexico is nowhere to be seen in these parts. These are only a few of the tropical fishes of fine quality which you do not have."

"We have not been able to make observations close to shore because of the coral reefs, and most of our work has been in the deep sea. Consequently it is pretty hard to estimate as to the supply of fish in these waters, but from information obtained on shore I do not believe the supply is as large as in other tropical waters."

"We found no edible oysters at all in our expeditions; excepting a few small ones which were pointed out to us at Pearl Harbor as being the result of experiments attempted there. Whether their cultivation would be successful in these waters I could not attempt to answer."

## EARLY MORNING BLAZE

Hawaiian Mercantile Co.'s Store Damaged by Fire and Water.

At 2:30 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the Mercantile Company's store, corner of Fort and Queen streets. An alarm was sent in from box 13, and the department lost no time in arriving at the scene.

Fire was discovered in several parts of the building and two or three streams of water were kept going for over an hour. The store is well stock with groceries, etc., and the damage will amount to several thousand dollars.

The American-Hawaiian Steamship Company's new steamer Nebraska will leave New York for this port on or about July 25th.

## BLOCKLINGER MAY NOT COME

New Commandant of Honolulu Naval Station Said to Be Very Ill.

It is hardly likely that Captain Blocklinger will take command of the Honolulu Naval Station, as ordered by the Navy Department. The illness which caused him to be invalided to Mare Island Hospital will, it is said, prevent him from returning to Hawaii, and in that event some other naval officer will be detailed to the command of the local station.

Admiral Merry will remain on duty here until relieved and it is not unlikely that the Navy Department will send another man to Honolulu, as soon as Captain Blocklinger arrives in San Francisco, for not until then will it be known in Washington that he has been sent home ill from Samoa. Who will be finally detailed to take command is of course extremely problematical, and in the meantime some of the officers now stationed here may be ordered to relieve Admiral Merry temporarily, or until his successor arrives in Honolulu, if Captain Blocklinger's health does not permit his detail to the command.

If Admiral Merry's presence became necessary in Honolulu in the event of a retrial of the Pearl Harbor cases he would probably be temporarily detailed to special duty here. It is hardly likely that this will be required, for the Circuit Court of Appeals at San Francisco will pass finally on these two cases. This will not be the ordering of a new trial in the event that Judge Estee's rulings are set aside, but simply the review of the judgment, which may be raised or lowered by the higher court.

## HOME RULERS MAY HOLD CONVENTION

Home Rulers spent several hours in hard talking last evening though there was nothing to be done withal. The regular meeting of the committee was expected to be a lively one, owing to the fact that organization is being made in the work of progress and that there was supposed to be a resolution which would invite into the ranks the party workers who are leaving other parties. During the talking it was said by some of the leaders that there would be no nominations by the Home Rulers until the week prior to the thirty days before election. This would give to the Home Rule party a chance to make an impersonal fight and then name the best man after the campaign had showed his caliber.

## MONEY FOR KONA ROAD

### Report That Deal Has Been Made.

KONA-KAU railroad affairs looked up yesterday on the receipt of information from San Francisco that the negotiations for the money to construct the line were progressing favorably. The news took such definite shape during the day that one credited report has it that \$300,000 has been secured and credits for that amount will be received by the Peking.

During the absence of Jacob Coerper, the president of the road, its representative here is Gardner K. Wilder. Mr. Wilder said last evening that he had received information which led to the belief that the negotiations were progressing favorably and that definite information might be expected very soon. He declared that he was not in a position to discuss the matter at this time further than to indicate that work upon the grading of the line would be undertaken within a short time and once started would be pushed right along until the line of road is complete.

Jacob Coerper, who has been in the states for some time past in the interest of the company, is not expected to return to Hawaii very soon, but upon the completion of the negotiations in San Francisco, which now promise to soon end successfully, will go on to New York, where he will place contracts for supplies and general materials, which will be shipped at as early a date as possible. When this work has been finished he will return to assume the management of the line. In the meantime as soon as the credits are received here the work upon the construction will be inaugurated by Mr. Wilder and pushed with all speed.

The plans for the Kona-Kau road are now complete, and when these have been carried out there will be finished the major portion of the encircling of the island of Hawaii with a steel belt line. The northern terminus of the road will be at Kealahou Bay. This furnishes one of the very finest open harbors of the group, and the water is so deep and the shores so precipitous that with a small dock, not above 200 feet from the shore, it would be possible to dock the largest vessel ever launched. From the point determined upon for the actual end of the line, the road runs to the south, rising within the first ten miles to an elevation above the level water of 1400 feet. When this height is reached the road will be upon the table land which extends along the entire Kona side of the island, and this will be followed in both directions. Building round the southern end of the island will be at first undertaken, for the object of the company is to get into Hilo with rails as early as possible. This connection will be made by a junction with the Hilo railroad, which is now approaching the twenty-four mile point on the Volcano road, which it is expected will be its ending for some time at least. A spur will connect the two roads, for the Kona-Kau line cannot build outside those districts.

The line to the south runs along the table lands, varying in elevation from 1400 feet, near Kealahou Bay, down as low as 900 feet or even lower at some points. The line will pass through several plantations and some plantation sites. Among these are the South Kona Agricultural Company's lands at Honanua, the Hawaiian Agricultural Company and the Pahala ranch, as well as the Norris ranch and other enterprises which lie in the three districts. The coast line is proposed to be followed very closely until the rise to Pahala is made, where the road begins its climb to the volcano. Though the Government road makes the ascent in twenty-three miles, it is expected that the railroad line will add to that several more. The highest point which it is expected to reach will be two and one-half miles from the Volcano House. This stopping place is taken for the reason that the rest of the way would mean hard climbing and the expense would not be justified.

There will be, running from the point at which the road makes its climb out of Kealahou Bay to the table land, a spur of road constructed which will run to the north to the John Macfarlane ranch at first. Later it is expected that twenty miles will be added to the twenty thus contemplated, to reach to the boundary of the Kohala district. At this point a junction is expected with the Hilo-Kohala line.

According to the reports which gained currency yesterday at the same time as the news concerning the southern line, the chances that the Gehl line will be constructed are better at this time than they have been recently. If this road is built from Hilo to Kohala, at Waimea, there would be only the distance of twenty miles to build to join the Kona line. This completed would give a belt line about the island, once

(Continued on Page 5.)



## IT'S ALL TALK.

Yee, But it is Honolulu Talk the Kind that Counts in Honolulu.

Talk that tells. Talk that's endorsed. Every day talk by people who know. City talk, kidney talk. Do kidneys talk? Well, yes, both loud and long. You should learn the kidney language.

Backache in kidney talk means kidney ache. Lame back means lame kidneys. A bad back is simply The kidneys talking trouble. Here's Honolulu talk and kidney talk: Mrs. Grace Dodd of 524 Young street, this city, informs us: "My sufferings were of a complicated nature; I had enlargement of the liver, according to the doctors' diagnosis, and besides this was troubled with severe pains in the right side, and a lame back. I had these backache pains for two years, and so severe were they at times that they prevented me from sleeping. All the medicines I tried were of no avail until I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at the Hollister Drug Co.'s store, and used them. The benefit obtained was wonderful; the backache was entirely relieved and I cannot be too grateful for this since I now enjoy good sleep—one of the chief of Nature's blessings."

It is important to get the same medicine which helped Mrs. Dodd—DOAN'S BACKACHE KIDNEY PILLS. Therefore ask for Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all chemists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## Castle &amp; Cooke, Ltd.

HONOLULU.

## Commission Merchants.

## SUGAR FACTORS.

## AGENTS FOR:

The Ewa Plantation Co.  
The Waialea Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Co.  
The Waialea Sugar Mill Co.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Co.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump & Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Co. of Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Co. of London.

## CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO'S.

## NEW YORK LINE

Bark Foohing Suey

SAILING FROM

NEW YORK TO HONOLULU

July 1, 1902.

For freight rates apply to

CHAS. BREWER &amp; CO.,

27 Kilby St., Boston

C. BREWER &amp; CO., LTD.

Honolulu

## FOR COUGHS

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.

SAFE AND RELIABLE

Gives Immediate Relief.

FOR 78 YEARS

THE POPULAR REMEDY FOR

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Influenza, and all Lung Troubles



TRADE MARK

I think it is a valuable medicine for my family.

I have used it for many years and it has always given me relief.

I have used it for my children and it has always given them relief.

I have used it for my wife and it has always given her relief.

I have used it for my mother and it has always given her relief.

I have used it for my father and it has always given him relief.

I have used it for my brother and it has always given him relief.

I have used it for my sister and it has always given her relief.

I have used it for my friends and it has always given them relief.

I have used it for my enemies and it has always given them relief.

I have used it for my neighbors and it has always given them relief.

I have used it for my country and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my world and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my God and it has always given him relief.

I have used it for my soul and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my body and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my mind and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my spirit and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my life and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my death and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my resurrection and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my eternal life and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my eternal happiness and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my eternal glory and it has always given it relief.

I have used it for my eternal peace and it has always given it relief.

## TO TEACH FRUGALITY

## Savings Banks for the Public Schools.

A SAVINGS bank for the public schools of Honolulu is a feature which will be agitated by the Women's Christian Temperance Union this summer amongst the principals and teachers and the parents of the scholars, in the hope that such an institution may be started when the schools resume sessions next fall. The work will be taken up in connection with the Union's fight against cigarettes and liquor, believing that the saving of money will produce habits of economy amongst the boys and be an effectual bar against a desire to purchase cigarettes or tobacco put up in any form.

At the regular monthly meeting of the W. C. T. U., which was held yesterday afternoon in the Central Union church parlor, the matter was presented to the members by Mrs. J. M. Whitney, president of the Union, and after reading an account of the uses and aims of the institution, the Union voted to have the matter brought to the attention of the school teachers while the summer school is in session.

The first business of the meeting was a discussion of the anti-cigarette movement. Mrs. Rietow, superintendent of this department, reported that the pledges had been generally distributed amongst boys and that a Japanese gentleman was circulating them extensively amongst his own people. In order to present the question fairly and intelligently to the Hawaiians, Mrs. Rietow thought that literature in their language should be printed and circulated.

Mrs. J. M. Whitney told of the Savings Bank project as follows:

When this society in the United States was first organized as the outcome of the Woman's Temperance Crusade, the general plan, naturally, was to do only temperance work upon Christian lines. But it did not take us long to learn that no reform can stand by itself. The forces of evil are so linked that it is impossible to secure the overthrow of one alone while soon, if that could be, its neighbors would crowd in and more than fill the broken ranks. So as the years passed, one department or our work after another was added until forty or more are listed upon the catalogue, each with a national superintendent, often with a corps of assistants and state and local superintendents everywhere.

After a time the work multiplied so upon our hands that there came to be much complaint and criticism that we were undertaking too much, that no organization could carry on so many departments and that we ought to return to our original simplicity and devote all of our energies to the one direct effort to put down the drink traffic. At this crisis, Miss Willard, with her usual courage, said: "We will not, we cannot withdraw from any work we have undertaken," and she wrote a small book called "Do Everything," in which she urged the women to take up without fear any line of work which can lead directly back to the reformation of men and women and promote purity and temperance and thrift.

Thus it came about that among many seemingly less important schemes, that of School Savings Banks has risen. The thought is that in our contention with evil, we are dealing largely with the lowest of vice from youthful seed sowing. The cigarette habit in children, self-indulgence and lack of economy, are almost sure to bring the votaries sooner or later to poverty or crime. If we can impress upon the children in school ideas of thrift and economy, induce them to save their pennies and nickels, have a regular system by which they may deposit whatever sum they may earn or save which will soon be drawing a small interest it can be readily seen that a long step toward prosperity has been taken and a great source of temptation removed.

It is remarkable how many leading educators have not only endorsed the plan, but are recommending and promoting the system of school savings banks in the schools under their care. France has this system in all her public schools, and the nation acknowledges its rich benefits. About 600 public schools in the United States are reported as employing it, and our commissioner of public education, Dr. W. T. Harris of Washington, has been aiding the work for six years by printing the records of the scholars' savings in his official reports. We have statistics for some twelve years of 800 public schools of the United States in which 78,000 school children have today over \$400,000 on deposit. The system was taken up in Los Angeles in 1900 and up to Jan. 1, 1902, 6,510 scholars in the 52 schools had deposited \$38,394.90 or over \$6 each on an average. The scholars of Grass Valley Cal. had deposited \$400 in three months.

The superintendent of this department for the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, Mrs. Oberholtzer of Philadelphia says in her last annual report:

A number of the superintendents and principals of the public schools have written me the cigarette smoking in their schools has decreased 75 per cent since the children have been given this opportunity to save their pennies.

Others say: Our boys and girls are in better condition because they use less cheap candy, chewing gum and cigarettes, and they can study better. It would be a boon indeed to our various nationalities here if our educators could be induced to look with favor upon some such scheme for our schools in which this W. C. T. U. would be most happy to assist.

She stated that the usual way was to get the parents interested as their support was necessary to the success of the movement. A savings bank in the city would be selected as the depository, the teacher of each class being the temporary treasurer for the children. When a boy or girl had deposited the sum of \$1 with the teacher that sum was deposited in the bank and a book made out and given to the

## FAVORS THE HILL TOPS

## S. T. Alexander Talks of Many Advantages.

MOUNTAIN tops for summer residence was the theme which drew from Mr. S. T. Alexander, just before his departure yesterday for San Francisco, some observations upon the neglected opportunities of the Tantalus region, and the benefits which might be gained by a universal use of the residence sites there by the people of the city. Mr. Alexander said that upon his return he would send perhaps a couple of months here and would then occupy his new home on Sugar Loaf.

"I am an earnest advocate of the people of a tropical city spending their summer upon the hills. There is such a change of air, such a vast deal of difference in the surroundings as noted even here, where the mountain is not above 1800 feet high, in the health and general benefits to be gained by residence above the sea level during the extreme heat of the tropical summers, that it should appear at first glance that the people will be greatly benefited by any opportunity to secure freer use of the upper levels through the provision of ways of communication. I am very glad to see that Mr. Desky proposes to carry through his railroad line, and I have lent to it my moral support upon every occasion.

"The greatest example of the people of a tropical city taking advantage of the surroundings to meet the climate is at Rio de Janeiro. There many of the people live upon the hills, which are something like 1400 feet above the general level. But across the bay there is an elevated table land, something like 4000 feet up, where are located all the really fine residences of the city. There are dwellings which cost \$100,000, the embassies and all the very best structures, in fact. The officials of Brazil live there and altogether it is the fashionable and aristocratic suburb of the capital.

"Similar conditions will be found in Java, where the people of Batavia flock to the high lands during the summer, and it is history that in India every European that can get away goes into the hills when the dog days come around. With these examples I think the advantage of having such a mountain as Tantalus close to the city should be fully improved and there should be more people live high above the city, either the year through or at least during the summer months.

"As to the Pacific Heights road, I believe it should be extended higher up the mountain side. Just above its present terminus are the forests, the great kukui trees and ferns, vegetation of every kind, in fact, and sites for cottages which would give free air to the occupants, all of which would go to make the most enjoyable suburb of the city, if there was any opportunity to get up and down without driving or walking. Then, too, there would be more building if only there might be cheap transportation for supplies.

"I hope to see the plan go through, for I believe it must come and certainly there has been made such a start that it should not be neglected. There would be opened by such a line of road many more building sites, and while there are few good places for houses at the present time, which have not been taken, there would be afforded abundant sites once the proposed line of road is completed. I would be very pleased to see the success of the plans of Mr. Desky for the completion of his line of road, and when I return the first of August, I hope to see progress made in the matter of securing support for it."

The proposed line of extension of the Pacific Heights road never will be above a 5 per cent grade, according to the present lines that have been run. These will be elaborated soon, as engineering parties are to get into the fields at once to make complete profiles of the routes covering the many ways to get about the mountain sides. The electric line which is proposed to be built will have absolutely no connection with any other line, as Mr. Desky has all along intended to build it himself and will not forego that measure now that success seems in sight. There will never be anything more than a mere connection with the lines of the Honolulu Rapid Transit Company, and it may be possible in the future that the mountain line will be extended to the bay side.

Much of the expected traffic which should be done by the proposed line will be freighting as there have been recently many purchases of building lots along the Tantalus ridge, and the outlook is for much construction during the coming year. It is said that the average cost of the delivery upon Tantalus has been \$10 a thousand feet while the rate by electric car should be not more than half that sum.

It may be necessary to put down a trolley rail and this will be done if the engineers think advisable. The intention seems to be to make all estimates upon the broadest lines possible.

When the money rises to a certain amount it becomes interest bearing and this is also an incentive to further savings.

The president of the Union as well as the chairman of the Flower Mission desire to appeal to those who have a profusion of flowers at this time of the year to part with some of them on Tuesdays when they can be sent not later than 9 a. m. to the Y. W. C. A. where the Flower Mission meets, to make them up into bouquets to be distributed amongst the sick and poor. The president feels that while Honolulu is at present a veritable flower garden there should be plenty of bouquets which our housewife would be glad to send to the Mission.

## BOERS ARE COMING IN

## Good Feeling Marks the Surrender Scenes.

LONDON, June 8.—The War Office has received the following message from Lord Kitchener under today's date: "The disarmament of the Boers is proceeding satisfactorily and good spirit is displayed everywhere. Yesterday 4342 rifles had been surrendered up to date."

Dispatches received from Pretoria confirm the statements made in Lord Kitchener's communication to the War Office, and say that the whole staff of the late Transvaal government, with a bodyguard of 80 men, surrendered last Saturday. The following formalities are observed when General Botha, General De Wet or any of the Boer commandants accompany the British officer who has been detailed to receive surrenders:

The Boer leader goes out to meet a commando and returns at its head. The Boers who come in are generally dressed in dilapidated clothing, but have a smart and soldierly bearing. Those who are to surrender are assembled, and the Boer leader delivers an address to his men urging them to listen to the British officer who has been detailed on this work. The British officer then makes a speech to the men of the commando, in which he informs them of the admiration of King Edward and the British nation for the gallant struggle and the bravery of their people, and promises that the British authorities will do their utmost to help them re-settle on their farms. A meal is then provided for the Boers, after which the formal surrenders occur.

In many such instances the Boers have cheered King Edward, and they have sometimes expressed surprise that no army was sent out to receive their surrenders. The Boers are allowed to retain their horses and saddles. The majority of them appear to be glad that the war is at an end and that they will now be able to join their families. Among the men who surrendered to the British authorities at Balmoral, Cape Colony, were four Americans, who will be granted free passage to Delagoa bay.

A strange sign of the altered conditions in South Africa is that Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner, rode from Pretoria to Johannesburg last Saturday, accompanied only by two staff officers.

A few of the Boer women still linger against surrender, but the general feeling among them is in favor of making the best of the situation. Throughout the dominions of the British empire, and especially in all the principal towns of South Africa, thanksgiving services for the return of peace were held today. Lord Kitchener attended a thanksgiving service at Pretoria, at which 6000 British troops were present.

The service of thanksgiving for the return of peace was held today in the principal square of Pretoria. The sun shone brilliantly and the sight was most impressive. Outside of the roped inclosure of troops were gathered many thousands of the townspeople and a goodly sprinkling of Boers, whose demeanor was most respectful. The Archbishop of Cape Town officiated at the service, and Lord Kitchener, General Baden-Powell and Lady Methuen, wife of General Methuen, and other prominent persons were present. The massed bands of various regiments supplied the music, and the troops and people joined in singing the hymns with wonderful effect. The singing of "God Save the King" and Rudyard Kipling's "Recessional" closed the service. Lord Kitchener then mounted a dais and called for three cheers for King Edward. The response of everybody assembled in the square was immediate and unrestrained.

The open letter of the Boer leaders to the burghers, in which peace is announced and in which these burghers are counseled to loyal acquiescence, is an eloquent and pathetic document. In it the leaders thank the burghers for their noble sacrifice and express their sympathy for the bereaved. The letter concludes: "Now that there is peace, and although it is not a peace such as we longed for, yet let us abide where God has led us. We can with clear consciences declare that for two years and a half our people have carried on the struggle in a manner almost unknown to history. Let us now grasp each other's hand, for another great struggle lies before us, a struggle for the spiritual and racial prosperity and welfare of our people. Casting aside all feelings of bitterness, let us forget and forgive, so that the deep wounds caused by this war may be healed."

The document is signed by Mr. Schalk Burger, formerly acting President of the Transvaal, and General Louis Botha.

## AFRAID OF KITCHENER

LONDON, June 7.—In all the burrah over Lord Kitchener, who is the man of the hour throughout the British empire, there is an element of dread of the inflexibility of purpose controlling him in military matters. This is especially noticeable at the War Office. It is well known there that his opinion of the army organization is not flattering, and he has often expressed himself regarding the average army officer in terms of undignified commiseration.

This dread of him felt by the military organization is due to the refusal of Lord Kitchener to allow any political or partisan consideration to affect him in any military problem he may have to solve. Men of this type are not acceptable to the governing class in Britain. Chamberlain in the civilian arena is most conspicuous illustrations. Both reach their ends by methods quite alarming to the bureaucracy and reactionary regime.

Lord Kitchener is as truly needed to turn the British army organization inside out as is Chamberlain to revolutionize the old Tory tactics. For this very reason, however, it is likely that some years must elapse before the hero of the Sudan and South Africa will be allowed to get much nearer London for administrative purposes than he is now. The plan to ship him off to India, under the guise of promotion, is really a device of those who fear his iron hand at home. No one pretends for a moment that Lord Roberts can do any-

## BERGER TELLS OF HIS TRIP

On Board of St. Mikahala, Tuesday Afternoon of the Coast of Kauai.

Editor Advertiser: Just we are off for Waimea and going to Lihue. The Band was well received at Waimea, landed on Friday morning after a beautiful smooth trip, played at the court-house a welcome, then played again in the evening, Saturday went Makawell and played there, in the evening a grand reception and public ball at the Waimea Opera house till midnight. Sunday played a sacred afternoon concert at the baseball grounds evening song service at Native Church. Monday morning at public concert at the government school, afternoon and evening at Kekaha, Tuesday morning fare-well to Waimea. Went to Mr. Francis Gay's residents played a short concert and had a great spread took the St. at Makawell landing and going over to Lihue, and will play this evening there. The Band was real royally splendid treated at Waimea and vicinity, good board. Lodge provided but it was hot, ninety-ninety five in the shade, no wind, the Waimea folks said that Band by playing so much and so good, took all the wind fr. the air. Well we managed to keep up, but that public ball on Saturday night was a stunner, we fiddled for four hours, perspiration fr. head to foot, well will tell you the news fr. the other side of Kauai on Sunday. Aloha nui Yours

CAPT. BERGER.

thing worth doing in the way of army reform. He is a failure in that respect. Brodriek's excellent intentions have not yet been effectual. Kitchener, the man for the work, is the one man whom the governing class will not allow to do it.

## LONDON'S JUBILEE.

LONDON, June 7.—The noisy jubilation with which London has resounded for the last week was succeeded today by more subdued, although not less impressive, public demonstrations of thankfulness for the return of peace in South Africa. The thanksgiving services held in London today were typical of the services held throughout the empire, but the presence of King Edward and other members of the royal family at the principal devotional service in London, and the progress of the royal personages to and from St. Paul's cathedral through cheering thousands of British subjects and visitors in London gave thanksgiving day in the metropolis the added feature of a notable historic occasion.

## KRUGER TO STAY IN HOLLAND

BRUSSELS, June 8.—Mr. Kruger declares that he will end his days in Holland.

## LYNCH ARRESTED.

LONDON, June 11.—Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought with the Boers in South Africa and who, in November last, was elected to represent Galloway in the House of Commons, was arrested this morning on his arrival at New Haven from Dieppe, France. Colonel Lynch, who was accompanied by his wife, was brought to London and was afterward taken to the Bow-street police station.

Subsequently Colonel Lynch was arraigned at the Bow-street police court on the charge of high treason, and was remanded until Saturday, June 14th, after formal evidence of his arrest had been presented. The prisoner, who was described in the charge sheet as a journalist, appeared unconcerned until the magistrate asked him if he had anything to say in answer to the charge. Then he arose and replied, almost inaudibly, "No, sir." He did not apply for bail, and was taken to his cell.

## ARRESTS IN PRETORIA.

LONDON, June 8.—In a letter from Pretoria, dated May 18th, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says that on the previous Thursday 60 arrests were made there as the result of the discovery of an extensive plot to blow up the government buildings and Lord Kitchener's residence, and to spike the guns in the artillery barracks. The parties concerned in the plot, according to the correspondent, were lawyers, chemists and Boer and Dutch prisoners on parole.

## Pure Cane Sugar Only!

## NO SWEETENING SUBSTITUTES

Used in the manufacture of the high grade and popular products of the old reliable

## CONSOLIDATED Soda Water Works,

COMPANY, LTD.

Works—601 Fort St.

Telephone Main 71.

Prompt delivery anywhere in the city and Waikiki.

IN THE FAMILY CIRCLE there is constant need of a beverage that is also a tonic—that refreshes and vitalizes young and old. Just such a drink is

**Primo Lager**

It is peculiarly rich in that pure hop flavor that makes it the most delightful and healthful of all beverages. Order from Brewery.



# VOLCANIC EFFECTS

They Are Felt Over Widespread Areas.

**FORT DE FRANCE (Martinique), Saturday, June 7.**—The damage from the eruption of Mont Pelee which occurred yesterday is less than was first supposed. The plains of Mont Pelee are covered with hot mud, however, and several fishing boats, with their crews, are reported to have disappeared.

**WASHINGTON, June 8.**—Professor Robert T. Hill of the Geological Survey, who was one of the scientists on the expedition of investigation sent out by this government following the Martinique disaster, arrived in this city today from New York. Professor Hill said:

"The Dixie expedition was a great success. It was organized in less than four days with a complete equipment. The endeavor which the United States made to relieve the distress, and the large representation of naval vessels and newspaper men has made a deep impression upon the people of the island, to whom we were a marvel and source of astonishment. The negroes of Martinique were laboring under the misapprehension that American enterprise was going to rebuild St. Pierre, and when told that it was on French territory they could not understand why a little matter of international complication should be permitted to interfere in the work."

"Too much cannot be said of the enterprise and labor of United States Consul Ayme, who rushed to the scene of action from his station at Guadeloupe with hardly a change of clothing and a few shillings in his pocket, and then intelligently did everything in his power to assist the people of the island and the American relief party. It is feared that his health, which was already precarious, is seriously shattered by his labors."

"The only criticisms that could be made concerning the outcome of the expedition would be concerning the manner in which the relief was distributed on the island. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there was much distress on Martinique, and had our supplies been distributed with the same generosity by the local officers as that with which they were given much more good would have been done. The governor and many of the prominent island officials having been killed by the disaster, the slowness of the relief was no doubt due to the disorganized condition of affairs."

"The few patients in the local hospitals who should have been the chief beneficiaries of our charities, which contained every possible article for the relief of the sick and clothing enough to have clad the population of the island, did not receive a single article which we carried. And the two sailors from the Roraima whom we brought back with us came up to the Dixie almost naked, and had to be supplied with clothes from the sailors' lucky bag."

"The supplies brought by the Dixie were simply stored in the warehouses. Many people on the island are without shelter, while the tents we carried remain unpacked. And when we left but little of the relief was reaching the interior of the country, where it was most needed."

**RAIN OF SULPHUR.**  
**HALIFAX (N. S.), June 9.**—A report from Cape Wolf, P. E. I., says sulphur fell there last night to the depth of half an inch.

**STEAM FROM RAINIER.**  
**TACOMA (Wash.), June 9.**—During a strong southwest wind which prevailed yesterday, a column of white steam appeared from the craters of Mount Rainier. Several persons noticed this phenomenon and expressed the belief that the mountain was actually smoking. A similar phenomenon was observed in November, 1894, and several times subsequently. Men familiar with the mountain say that the supposed steam is caused by the rapid cooling, condensation and conversion into minute crystals of ice or snowflakes of the moisture which is drawn by the wind up the mountain slope to the frigid summit, whence it streams off in clouds and is deposited in the air when it gets beyond the influence of the cold mountain. The wind and atmospheric conditions were perfect yesterday for a repetition of this phenomenon.

**CALIFORNIA QUAKE.**  
**SAN DIEGO, June 10.**—A distinct earthquake shock was felt last night at 6:49 o'clock. It was sufficiently strong to set chandeliers and pictures swaying. Observer Carpenter of the Weather Office reports that the shock lasted for about five seconds, and was preceded and accompanied by faint rumblings.

**VOLCANIC CLOUD.**  
**NEVADA CITY, June 10.**—Residents of this city were greatly mystified Monday evening by the appearance of a long cylindrical cloud that was passing over. The mass was about ten miles long, and narrow. The balance of the sky was clear, with the exception of the cloud mentioned. The color of the cloud was what mystified the people most, nothing of the kind having ever been seen in this vicinity by the oldest residents. It bore a striking resemblance to the description of lava dust sent out some time ago by scientists. A well-informed man here stated that the cloud was nothing less than dust from the crater of Mont Pelee, and that the cloud perhaps contained particles from the crater that had helped suffocate thousands of helpless creatures at Martinique. It has been reported that dust from the far-off crater was due to arrive on this coast about this time. The cloud passed due north.

**HOW TO AVOID TROUBLE.**  
Now is the time to provide yourself and family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It is almost certain to be needed before the summer is over, and if procured now may save a trip to town in the night or in your busiest season. It is everywhere admitted to be the most successful medicine in use for bowel complaints, both for children and adults. No family can afford to be without it. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# GOOD WORK OF LOCAL ASSOCIATED CHARITIES

Their Need of Legislative Aid and Favor--Reports of Officials--Genteel Poverty Hidden Away in Honolulu.

**W**HEN the Legislature meets next year one of the matters which will be brought to its attention will be that of providing maintenance for the Associated Charities' Bureau, so that all moneys donated, or solicited for charity may be put to the relieving of the necessities of the poor, sick, distressed and helpless ones who depend upon the purse of the wealthy for aid. At the annual meeting of the Associated Charities which was held yesterday afternoon in the Y. M. C. A. parlors a resolution was passed whereby the executive committee is empowered to present the matter of obtaining aid from the Government for the affiliated societies and have each one endorse the plan. The idea was suggested by George R. Carter, the treasurer, who spoke strongly in favor of it. He stated that the Associated Charities, being non-sectarian and organized for the benefit of the whole community, was in a position to receive such assistance for maintenance. Governor Dole, president of the Associated Charities, also spoke in favor of the project, saying he saw no objection to the Government controlling it.

The meeting was devoted largely to the reading of reports by the president, treasurer, secretary and manager, each of which threw many side lights upon the manner in which charities are bestowed, and those who are aided, and many incidents were related of "how the other half lives." The report of Mrs. Berger, the manager, was a very interesting paper, and she attributes much of the distress, especially amongst the Chinese, to the delay in the payment of the fire claims.

Treasurer George R. Carter spoke of the future of the society as follows: It takes \$2500 to keep up the Bureau of Associated Charities. This provides a headquarters for all applicants, prevents the overlapping of charity, and relieves the voluntary officers of the affiliated organizations from much work and investigation. And the whole sum is only about ten per cent of the amounts distributed each year by the charitable organizations of this city.

From a study of the manager's reports for the last three years, it is evident the work has greatly increased, and that the bureau is gradually assuming the care of the old, the helpless and the destitute. The question arises, does it pay? Are we justified in asking a few generous people of this community to keep up this bureau? If it is a benefit to the community as a whole, why should it not be supported by all? One of the arguments used by those in favor of municipal government is that each municipality can then assume the care of its poor and helpless, and the whole islands will not be taxed for the benefit of the larger communities.

One point is certain, that today our government—yes, the whole community—is deficient in charitable institutions for all races except the Hawaiian. The Queen's Hospital is supported largely by private funds given by a Hawaiian monarch. It supports the Hawaiian people. Our insane asylum needs new and better buildings; while we have no public poorhouse, no orphanage, and no home for the aged. And yet, with all our many blessings, we are not free from the poor, the orphans and the old.

Now, if this bureau represents all societies, all sects and all races, why is it not supported by the community? Can we not arouse public sentiment so as to bring the matter forcibly before the next legislature? During times of depression such as we have been experiencing, poverty increases, the demands upon charity double and our work increases accordingly, while it is all the harder to secure the funds needed.

With the combined assistance of all, perhaps in another year we can be relieved of the worry for our future, and can, under some kind of public control, devote our energies to seeking out the worthy who need assistance, and to help up those who have fallen.

To the comparatively few who have supported us we extend our sincere thanks, and firmly believe that they could not have used their funds to better advantage.

To the societies that make up this bureau, we ask you to use it more and more; to come closer in touch with the other organizations which are, after all, in perhaps different ways, working to the same grand end, and shoulder to shoulder, accomplish as much as can be done toward making life easier for the unfortunate and afflicted.

Mrs. Whitney, the secretary, read a lengthy paper on "The Subtle Problem of Philanthropy," giving the history of organized charities. Governor Dole said in part as follows:

If a young growing hau tree is provided with a trellis, proceeds to lie down on it, and thereafter conforms its habits to its support, becoming a creeper instead of a tree. The hau tree may be taken as a type of human nature which has great possibilities of independence when left to win its way, but which easily succumbs to support when that is furnished.

The work of the Associated Charities of Hawaii has, I think, fully vindicated its creation. Beginning with the co-operation of twelve of the charitable societies of Honolulu it is now the representative and agent of twenty-one of such bodies, in fact of all local charitable organizations that do not belong to the class of mutual aid societies.

Several of these associated societies have testified to a large saving of their expenditures since joining the Associated Charities.

House to house applications for assistance have been substantially broken up through the system of reference of such cases to the central office and the investigation that immediately follows such reference.

The Associated Charities and the police may be credited with the substantial extinction of begging in the streets of Honolulu. Although there are occasional cases of solicitation for as-

sistance I am informed by the police that there is not single professional beggar carrying on his profession in the Honolulu streets.

To them may also be credited the important service of rescuing the city from the danger of a pauper element threatened from a portion of the Porto Rican immigrants.

The Governor expressed his thanks to Mrs. Berger, saying that all owed a great deal to her for the industry, tact and firmness which she has displayed in managing the affairs of the institution and bringing it to the solid business basis that it is on today. He believed that more than the \$2500 used for expenses was saved under the present administration.

Mrs. Berger's report, in part, was as follows:

For the first time since the organization of this society, the Chinese have applied for aid. These applicants have in all cases either been old men, or widows with children, all suffering from the great fire, who have been reduced to poverty by the delayed payment of the fire claims. Mr. C. K. Ai has been of the greatest assistance in investigating and reporting on these cases, and all have been provided for. We are greatly indebted to the Strangers' Friend Society for the use of free beds in the Queen's Hospital, where the officials, physicians and nurses have been unfailing in their courtesy and kindness. Thirty-six cases have been treated there.

The Castle Home, and Day Nursery, and the Salvation Army Rescue Home solve many a problem for us, and what should have done without the Kona Orphanage, which cares for 40 children, nearly all from this city?

But the care of the aged is more difficult. The old, decrepit men are housed in different parts of the city, either in separate rooms or in small groups at considerable expense. Situated as they are they must do their own cooking, cleaning, washing and mending. We are able to keep them well clothed from the quantities of clothing sent to this office, and books, papers and magazines are furnished in the same way, and they are made as comfortable as possible under existing conditions. But you see the need there is for a real home for these poor old dependents. Private donations have been of the greatest possible help in putting people on their feet again, enabling—or compelling them as the case may be—to be self-supporting. We are averse to giving a man a dollar in money, but we gladly spend many dollars to put people in the way of earning their own living, and while the means or equipment may seem extravagant at first, in the end it is much cheaper, and is always better.

Each year we draw nearer and nearer to a real centralization of the charity work of the city, and get more in touch with the affiliating societies and their many beneficiaries. There are many people receiving continuous relief who have been receiving it for years, and this year applicants only add to the burden. In some cases, however, the children have grown large enough to take positions and so support the families, and this we urge and assist them to do.

Charity work is private or should be, so we make no mention of specific cases, where ready help has been given to people suddenly and sometimes showing their benefit. But we wish, in the names of these afflicted ones, to thank the people of these islands for their generous aid in times of great trouble, when we could not otherwise have managed certain cases.

These are strenuous times, when many are unemployed, and the demands made upon us are frequent and pressing. But we have no fear for the future, just working on day by day, hoping that none may suffer, but that all will strive.

Rev. Hiram Bingham spoke of the poor Gilbert Islanders in Honolulu, who are now living in houses at the Kalihi detention camp. He thanked the society for giving \$5 a month toward their funeral expenses.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh called attention to another kind of poor people in Honolulu with whom he thought the society did not often come in contact. This was "genteel poverty," concerning a class of people who have generally been used to the luxuries of life, but who through business reverses, bad investments and other factors for reducing their hold on money and property, have at times been in actual distress for even the necessities of life. This "genteel poverty" was growing and the present hard times were not making the condition any better. He suggested that there be a fund devoted to this class of unfortunate. He knew of many such cases in the city whose growing poverty was more pitiful even than that of many who were born and reared in it.

The meeting closed with the election of officers for the ensuing year. All the old board of officers was elected as follows: President, Governor S. B. Dole; first vice president, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh; second vice president, Mrs. J. Osborne; treasurer, George R. Carter; secretary, Mrs. J. M. Whitney.

Delegates from all the charitable organizations were present.

**WILL SEEK NEW FISHES**

Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Leland Stanford, Jr., University, accompanied by Mrs. Jordan and their son, Knight Jordan, were passengers in the Sierra, on their way to Pago Pago, Professor Vernon Lyman Kellogg and R. E. Allardice, who have been here for several weeks, enjoying a rest after the work of the year, joined Dr. Jordan and will accompany him during his stay in the South Seas.

Dr. Jordan goes to Samoa for the purpose of continuing the work which

# RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of chains as of children when we use that word rickety.

Children with loose joints, bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets. It is a disease due to improper feeding—and a typical disease for the workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites.

For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Rickety children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 400 Pearl St., N. Y.

# INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co (Limited)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE. Established 1850. Accumulated Funds .... \$2,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE Capital ..... £1,000,000

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS.

he began while here last year, and which is being carried on by the expedition in the Albatross, at the head of which is Dr. Gilbert of Stanford. Dr. Jordan is acting as the head of the investigations of the United States Fish Commission in the Pacific Ocean, and his trip south at this time is to make collections of the fishes of that portion of the ocean, so that there will be afforded a complete summary of the fishes of the mid-ocean regions.

The party will have some six weeks in Samoa, and, owing to the fact that there is more fishing in Asia than at Pago Pago, owing to the larger population, the German city will be made headquarters rather than the American station. There will be afforded only opportunity to study the shore fishes, as there are no appliances to make deep sea investigations. It is thought by the members of the party that they will be successful in obtaining some new specimens and to make researches which will add materially to the knowledge of the sea life of tropical waters.

Professor Kellogg also will devote some time to the birds and insects of Samoa, of which there is little known. The results of these investigations are looked forward to with interest by naturalists from the fact that in many cases the forms have been isolated for many years and the study of them will throw much light upon the development of the species. Professor Allardice will assist Professor Kellogg, although he is not primarily a naturalist. Dr. Jordan has with him Michiaro

# MEN! DO YOU?



Do you want to be strong? Do you want to feel the vim, the snap and fire of vigor? Do you want courage, energy and ambition to support you in your cares and troubles?

I have devoted my life to the development of manly and womanly vigor. I've made a great success. My methods are approved by the greatest doctors and copied.

I have proven that electricity is the basis of all animal life and that "weak men," dyspeptics, rheumatics, sufferers from lost energy, weak kidneys, pains in the back, head, chest and shoulders, from vericose, and its allied weaknesses, etc., are weak in electricity. My Electric Belt restores this life in a few weeks and cures every time. If it fails I ask no pay.

Describe your case to me and if I say I can cure you I will guarantee to do so.

Drugs won't restore your strength. They only stimulate. If you have to take a stimulant take whisky. Taken in moderation it does less harm than the others.

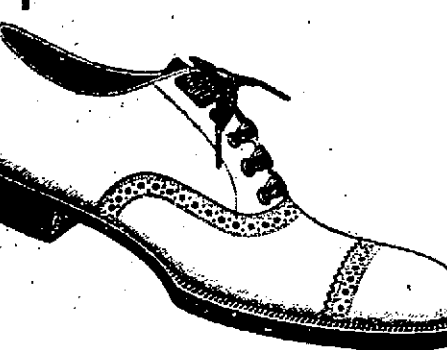
"Every sign of pain and weakness has disappeared. I appreciate what your Belt has done for me," writes J. Schwarz Coleridge, Trinity county, Cal.

I will gladly send you my book on this subject. It has 32 pages of meat to people who want more "fire." Sealed, free. I take imitations of my Belt in trade, just to show how much better mine is. Consultation free.

**DR. M. E. McLAUGHLIN,**

906 MARKET STREET, CORNER KEARNEY, SAN FRANCISCO.

# "Heywood" Oxford



\$4.50

The stylish and proper shoe for summer wear. Box calf, extension sole and latest shape. Two generations have learned that the name Heywood on a shoe is a guarantee of quality.

**Manufacturers' Shoe Co., Limited**  
1057 FORT STREET.

# We Catch the Steamer.

An important fact in the saving of time is that of placing goods on the return steamer for the islands.

Smiths' Cash Store, at 25-27 Market street, San Francisco, claim to accomplish this desirable end for the benefit of their customers, and allow nothing to prevent.

Price lists for the asking.

# Money to be Saved by Ordering

Greatest guarantee of quality and freshness of supplies forwarded. Careful packing to insure safe arrival.

**SMITHS' CASH STORE,** Nos. 25-27 Market St. San Francisco, Cal., U.S.A.

Sindo, one of the Japanese students of the university, who has accompanied him on previous expeditions and is familiar with the work.

Dr. Jordan was met at the wharf by many friends and spent much of the afternoon in driving. He dined with Dr. Smith at Oahu College; and later spent several hours with Commander Thomas of the Albatross, and Dr. Gil South Seas.

# THE V-A-S-E.

From the madding crowd they stand apart,  
The maidens four and the folk of Art;  
And none might tell from sight alone  
In which had Culture respect grown—  
The Gotham Millionaire to see,  
The Philadelphia Pedigree,  
The Boston Mind of a new hue,  
Or the soulful Soul from Kalamazoo—  
For all loved Art in a seemly way,  
With an earnest soul and a capital A.

Long they worshipped; but no one broke  
The sacred stillness, until up spoke  
The Western one from the nameless place,  
Who, blushing, said: "What a lovely vase."  
Over three faces a sad smile flew,  
And they edged away from Kalamazoo.  
But Gotham's haughty soul was stirred  
To crush the stranger with one small word.  
Defly hiding reproof in praise,  
She cries: "Tis, indeed a lovely vase!"  
But hid her unworthy triumph, when  
The lofty one from the house of Penn,  
With the consciousness of two grandpas,  
Exclaims: "It is quite a lovely vase!"  
And glances round with an anxious thrill,  
Awaiting the word of Beacon Hill.  
But the Boston maid smiles courteous,  
And gently murmurs: "Oh, pardon me!  
I did not catch your remark, because  
I was so entranced with that charming vase!"  
—James Jeffrey Roche in Life.

The large demand for Vases has induced the Pacific Hardware Co. to place on sale at their Bethel Street Department, an invoice intended for the holidays:

Fine Cut Glass, Bohemian Glass, Florentine Faience, Majolica, etc., etc., in every variety of design and shape.

**PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., Ltd.**

BETHEL STREET, ABOVE CASTLE & COOK'S.







# WEDDED IN BOSTON

Wm. R. Castle, Jr. and  
Bride Coming  
Here.

Arlington Street Church, seldom has presented a more attractive appearance than it did today, when, at noon, the marriage of Miss Margaret Farlow, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. John Woodford Farlow, of Beacon street, and Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., of Honolulu was solemnized. The church, with its decorations of flowers, palms and other greenery, was in cool contrast to the heat of outdoors. The chancel was banked high with great palms, forming a background for smaller palms, bay trees and high-nodding aspidistra plants, with pink hydrangeas forming the base. The fronts of the galleries were entwined with ropes of laurel leaves, and festoons of this greenery in many other places, intermingling with small fir trees and bay trees, combined to give a Christmas effect to the church auditorium, an agreeable impression on a day like this. Bouquets of bride roses graced the entrance to many of the pews set apart for guests.

These were received at the church and seated by the following named ushers: Messrs. John A. Dix of New York, Charles E. McGinness of Philadelphia, John S. Farlow of Boston, A. C. Coolidge of Cambridge, Arthur W. Talmage of New York, Charles M. Clark of Philadelphia, A. Philip Wadsworth of Boston and Alfred B. Castle of Honolulu. The ushers all wore as a part of their dress handsome pearl scarfpins, gifts of the bridegroom. While they were seating the guests the organist of the church, Lewis S. Thompson, played several charming selections.

The bride was escorted by her father, Dr. Farlow, who gave her in marriage. She was richly gowned in lustrous white satin, the dress having a long, full train. Over this fell from the hair, where it was fastened with a wreath of orange blossoms, a long veil of duchesse lace. The gown was further enriched with trimming of the same lace, used for the front of the bodice, in combination with whole pearls, and also for the loose sleeves. Her ornaments were diamonds and pearls, and she carried a large bouquet made of bride roses and lilies of the valley, in shower effect.

The bride's attendants were Miss Beatrice Castle, as maid of honor, who was in white India muslin, elaborate with pleating and with much trimming of lace insertion and ruffles. Her large hat of white chiffon and lace was trimmed with a wreath of small Scotch roses. She carried a bouquet of pink roses, as did the bridesmaids, Miss Mary Curtis, Miss Helena Curtis, Miss Gertrude Hubbard, Miss Gertrude Fiske, Miss Josephine Gould, Miss Madeline Davis, Miss Pauline Mackay and Miss Mary Ayer, all of whom wore India muslin over yellow silk slips. Their dresses were much trimmed, while belts of yellow panne velvet and small bows of the same gave a finishing effect of color. Their large hats were entirely of black. All wore crescents of diamonds, gifts from the bride. The bride's attendants preceded her to the chancel, the familiar music of the "Lohengrin" march. The ushers divided and went by the side aisles to form in position with the rest of the bridal party. The bridegroom, who is a Harvard man, was attended by Mr. E. L. Dudley of Philadelphia, as best man. While the ceremony was being performed by Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham, minister of this church, Mr. Thompson played very softly Walter's "Prize Song," from "Die Meistersingers." The bride's party left the church as the Mendelssohn "Wedding March" was played.

Following the ceremony, a reception took place at the home of the bride's parents in Beacon street, where many guests were welcomed and where a wedding breakfast was served. Mr. and Mrs. Castle are to enjoy a long wedding journey, and eventually are to make their home in Honolulu, the "Paradise of the Pacific," where the bridegroom long has resided.

Among the many guests were representatives of the Adams, Davids, Hobart, Gilman, Wright, Burr, Collins, Ellis, Townsend, Ayer, Dodd, Moore, Hubbard, Fiske, Blanchard, Hardon, Horsford, Linder, Mackay, Hosmer, Josselyn and other well-known families. — Boston Evening Transcript, June 8.

# ARE WE FITTED FOR HOME RULE?

WASHINGTON, June 8.—There is excellent authority for the statement that President Roosevelt has commissioned Richard W. G. Welling, a lawyer of New York, and his close personal friend, to make a tour of investigation of the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands to report personally to him regarding the conditions in those colonies.

Mr. Welling has already left New York and is expected to be gone for several months. He is either on his way to San Francisco to take a steamer for Honolulu in the Hawaiian Islands, or has sailed from New York for Europe on his way to the Philippines by that route.

Mr. Welling will pay particular attention to the supposed causes of the recent scandals which have agitated the country. He will endeavor to find out the truth of certain reports concerning the application of the "water cure" alleged to have been practiced by army officers in extracting confessions from the Philippine insurgents.

Mr. Welling, according to the information, is fully vested with power to make his investigation in a most thorough manner, and will make his re-

ports directly to the President. He will make a thorough investigation of the condition of the people in the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands with particular reference to their fitness for self-government.

No mention of the designation of Mr. Welling's mission has been made in official circles, and only a few of the President's closest advisers know of it. It is said Mr. Welling will be engaged in his investigation for at least four months, and the result of his mission will be issued by the President in making recommendations to Congress concerning the future government of the Philippines and Hawaii, since it is the President's wish to be informed concerning the conditions in the Hawaiian Islands as well as the other Pacific colonies of the United States. Mr. Welling has been in Washington several times within the last week or so.

NEW YORK, June 8.—Richard W. G. Welling is a lawyer with an office at 2 Wall street, and lives at 46 Park avenue. It was said at his office recently that he had left the city and would not return until late in the fall. The clerk who gave this information said tonight that he thought Mr. Welling had gone to Europe and that his address abroad was not known.

Mr. Welling is about 40 years old. He is more than six feet in height and weighs over 200 pounds. He has been prominently connected with the City Club for several years and was at one time the chairman of the executive committee of that organization. Mr. Welling was graduated from Harvard University at the same time as the President. He is an active clubman.

# LEARN HABITS OF CRUSTACEA

As a result of the investigations made by the fishing expedition of the Albatross on her last trip, the scientific world will acquire valuable data as to the habits of sea crustacea.

The Albatross arrived yesterday morning from her fishing cruise around the Island of Kauai, reporting it to be the most successful of any taken. Probably the most valuable information was obtained upon the last evening of the cruise, when the tow net was used. As a result it is almost definitely ascertained that crustacea come to the surface only at stated periods, being in greatest numbers just about dusk, and diminishing in number and size towards midnight. More observations are to be made to more definitely ascertain facts in this connection.

The Albatross spent two days at Nawiliwili, two nights at Onomea, one night at Hanalei and two days at Waimea. At Waimea Professors Fisher and Snyder disembarked and spent two days examining the fresh waters of the island, discovering many new specimens.

This expedition was the richest of any in the variety and number of specimens found. The dredge was worked almost entirely at a depth of 400 fathoms. Though some of the specimens found are believed to be new, the absence of a complete library makes a positive statement on this score impossible. A sea horse was among the products of the net, a species which was not before known in Hawaiian waters. Then there was a species of the dog family, thought to be new. A rare species of flounder with symmetrical body, and an eye on each side, was also among the finds. A delicate glass sponge, a sword fish, the young of dolphin, young sharks, star fish, porcupine, and flying fish of new species were among the most highly prized specimens found by the scientists.

The Albatross may get away again today for a cruise about this island, or a return to Kauai, which is believed by the members of the party to be the best fishing grounds about the islands.

# IMPORTANT TELEGRAMS.

England may buy Lourenzo Marques. Japan will take part in the St. Louis fair.

Monsignor Martinelli has been made a cardinal.

Southern California has a plague of grasshoppers.

The Southern Pacific railroad has a labor famine.

The Mare Island Navy Yard will not be abandoned.

Another Jack-the-Ripper tragedy is agitating London.

A political breach is reported between Roosevelt and Hanna.

The North Atlantic fleet will maneuver in the West Indies.

James R. Keene has had a sporting interview with King Edward.

J. P. Morgan will attempt to refund the Italian debt of \$2,400,000,000.

Six hundred turkeys were stolen from a California poultry farm in one night.

President Patton of Princeton is succeeded by Professor Woodrow Wilson.

The North American Trust Company is promoting a combine of National banks.

The amount of sugar manufactured in Cuba between January and June was 724,000 tons.

The House struck out the enacting clause of the Corliss cable bill by a vote of 118 to 77.

A San Bernardino, Cal., man was attacked by a mountain lion but beat the beast to death.

Pullman cars on three Western lines will have increased dressing room facilities for women.

Admiral Kempff, as a member of the Naval War Strategic Board, will have charge of Pacific Coast naval defenses.

Mme. Legue, a Parisian singer, has been assaulted by the wife of the French Minister of Public Instruction.

German cruisers have gone to protect Imperial interests at La Guayra, Venezuela where a revolution has broken out.

Miss Rebecca Taylor, a clerk in the War Department, has been dismissed for publishing a criticism of the President's Philippine speech.

The latest poll of the Senate shows that the Nicaragua canal bill is beaten by twelve votes. The Senate will vote on the matter today, June 18th.

It has developed that General Wood paid several thousands of dollars out of the Cuban treasury to work up sentiment for the reciprocity bill.

It will be of no little interest to Hawaii that Representative Knox of Massachusetts, long chairman of the committee on territories in the House, and a good friend of the territory of Ha-

# FIGHTING HARD FOR TRAMWAY BILL

Wilcox and Cayless Impressing  
the Sub-Committee Having  
Matter in Charge.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11, 1902.—The Pacific Commercial Advertiser, Honolulu, Hawaii, Per Earliest Steamer from San Francisco, California.

Wilcox-Cayless zealously pushing tramways bill. Subcommittee undecided. Wilcox promised petition Territorial Senate House but told subcommittee he had lost it.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Senator Burton today offered a bill permitting the Hawaiian Tramways Company, Limited, to use electric traction.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 7.—The Senate committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico did not consider the Hawaiian ditch bill at its session last Monday. The disposition of the committee seemed to be to consider Porto Rican affairs for a while, the opinion prevailing that quite enough time had been given to Hawaii for the present. However, there is some promise that the subject will be taken up again at the meeting next Monday morning, but only in executive session. There may be a hearing before the committee but it will be for Mr. Philip Peck of Hilo, who wants to urge the taking of steps towards the construction of a breakwater at that place. At first it was thought the committee on commerce should consider this matter, but it has been decided to place it before the committee on Pacific Islands. Mr. Peck has made a second visit to New York and then returned again to the New Willard to further push his mission.

# WILCOX ATTACKS DOLE.

Delegate Wilcox a few days ago filed a statement with this committee in behalf of the Hawaiian ditch bill. Perhaps its chief interest is in the opportunity it improves to criticize Governor Dole and to make an attack upon him. Mr. Wilcox's statement in full follows: "I am in favor of the passage of this bill in the interests of the people of the Territory. I commend the measure for the following reasons:

"First. It will be a benefit to the people, both with large and small holdings, throughout the district in which it is proposed the ditch shall operate. To the homesteader or other settler upon the public lands remotely contiguous to the lands upon which these waste waters may be assembled, it will afford opportunity for irrigation, that he could not otherwise have, it will give character of stability to and greatly increase the value of his lands.

Second. It purposes giving the small holder equal advantage with Governor Dole and the other trustees of the Bishop estate without detracting one iota from that of the latter. It will jeopardize no interest, interrupt no benefit; it threatens only a monopoly that can avail nothing to the monopolist beyond emulation of the 'dog in the manger'.

Third. It has the commendation of every landholder along the line of the proposed ditch, whose petitions are before your committee.

Fourth. In every particular the rights of the people are safeguarded in the bill.

"There is no genuine opposition to the provisions of the bill. The objections offered by Governor Dole, as shown by the record, are vacillating and shifting; evasive, unfixed, I believe them to be insincere. Substitute as grantee of the right of way sought by this bill the name of Mr. Jones (one of Governor Dole's political managers) for that of the Hawaii Ditch Company and you would speedily overcome the only real objection the Governor has in the premises, and the bolstering support of the trustees of the Bishop estate (of which Governor Dole is one) would drop out as naturally and gracefully as at the eleventh hour, it came into the case.

"I do not believe it a tenable argument against the passage of this bill that a similar measure would come before Congress. The peculiar conditions in the district to be benefited by the provisions of this bill do not exist elsewhere in the Territory, nowhere else is there water supply running waste into the sea that can be diverted and made beneficial in the irrigation of dry lands.

"Personally I have no greater interest in the Hawaii Ditch Company than I have in Governor Dole or Mr. Jones but as the representative of the people I must desire that which will best serve the interests of the people. Therefore, as I have said gentlemen, I am in favor of the passage of this bill.

"ROBERT W. WILCOX."

# THE FIRE CLAIMS

The general deficiency bill, on which Mr. J. G. Pratt hopes to get an item for the fire claims of Honolulu, is being framed now in the House committee on appropriations. It will be reported to the House probably in a few days.

# KNOX WITHDRAWS

It will be of no little interest to Hawaii that Representative Knox of Massachusetts, long chairman of the committee on territories in the House, and a good friend of the territory of Ha-

wai, has announced his withdrawal from Congressional life after the present Congress expires. He wishes to resume his private business. Accordingly, whether the next House be Republican or Democratic, there will be a new chairman of the committee and a new man, to whom will be entrusted a large share of the legislation for the Territory on the House side. The Republican to whom the chairmanship will fall in all probability, if the next House is Republican, is Representative Edward L. Hamilton of Michigan. Some prominent Hawaiian people formerly resided in his district and he is believed to be a good friend of the islands. The Democrat to whom the chairmanship would fall in the event of a Democratic House is in all probability Representative Moon of Tennessee.

# THE SNAKE QUESTION.

Following the promulgation of a circular by Secretary of Agriculture Wilcox about the admission of snakes into Hawaii, a copy of which I sent in a previous letter, the following has been addressed to Collector Stackable, together with a copy of the regulation:

"Treasury Department, May 27, 1902.—Sir: Referring to your letter of the 16th of February last, in which you suggest that measures be adopted to prevent the landing of snakes at any port in the Hawaiian Islands from foreign ports, or from the continental ports of the United States, or from any port in our insular possessions, I have to state that this department has consulted with the Secretary of Agriculture in the matter, and I inclose, for your information and guidance, a copy of a circular issued by his department under date of the 22nd instant, requiring on and after July 1, 1902, and until further notice, permits for reptiles brought into the Territory of Hawaii, and prohibiting the issuance of permits for poisonous snakes of any kind. Respectfully,

O. L. Spaulding,  
Assistant Secretary.

"Collector of Customs, Honolulu, H. I."

# HAWAIIAN GLEES.

The Iroquois Club, composed of newspaper men and members of Congress largely, was entertained here on the evening of June 5 by the Punis Hawaiian Glee Club, which recently gave a concert at the Ebbitt House under the auspices of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. The following account of the Hawaiian portion of the program appeared in the evening Star, Mr. E. B. Hay, who presented the Hawaiian boys, being famous locally as a genial wit and all around good fellow:

"Bohemia was seen at its best last evening at the home of the Iroquois Club. The gathering there was very largely representative of the club membership, the occasion being the usual monthly smoker. A portion of the Magazine Band, under the personal direction of Lieutenant Santelmann, began to render a select program at 8 o'clock, and from that time until 9 o'clock some entertainment was provided. The most popular numbers were the songs, quaint airs and dances of the Punis Hawaiian Glee Club, composed of eight natives of the Hawaiian Islands. Mr. E. B. Hay, who presided during the earlier part of the evening, declared that there could be no question about the ability of the Hawaiians to sing themselves into the hearts of the American people. He hoped it would not be long before the Philippines are entered on a similar mission. The Hawaiians were attired in white, with red sashes. Their first selection was composed by the former Queen Liliuokalani and was an example of the melody that has come down to the islands from their remote ancestors, and bounds in charming effects. Later they gave a waltz in honor of their native dances. The leader, Mr. Kai, being called on, spoke to the assemblage in excellent English and gave some account of the past and history of his glee club. He presented the idea that his ancestors were cannibals at one time and said that was one of the stories in the 'Ocean Note,' which perhaps had its origin in the fact that they ate raw fish.

"You cannot understand why we like raw fish," he declared. "We cannot understand how you can eat raw oysters. We couldn't do that."

"He said the Hawaiians were good loyal citizens of the country of their adoption, and they loved the stars and stripes as well as they had once loved their former flag. The glee club had come to this country to sing at the Pan-American congress and then went South. On their way to New England for an engagement they stopped here to sing for their former Queen, Liliuokalani."

# COINAGE BILL.

Representative Southard of Ohio, on whom Mr. Haywood has been waiting for the bringing up of the Hawaiian coinage bill, which passed the Senate some weeks ago, has been re-nominated. It is expected that he will soon return to Washington after weeks of absence and that the coinage bill can soon be taken up in the House and passed in satisfactory form.

According to their present plans, ex-Queen Liliuokalani and Delegate Wilcox will leave Washington some time the coming week. Mr. Edward Cayless plans to leave along about next Monday or Tuesday.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

# SULLIVAN'S BLOWS BREAK UP SHOW

NEW YORK, June 8.—A special to the World from Waterbury, Conn., says: John L. Sullivan's realism on the stage is responsible for the wreck of his "Uncle Tom's Cabin" company in this city. Sullivan, as Simon Legree, used his blacksnake whip in such a vivid manner that the negro actors under him rebelled. Sullivan says these colored men have no sense of the true art in acting.

"The nearer you get to the real thing in acting the more of an artist you are," he said, and he lashed mock slaves on the stage till their backs were patch-work.

"Mama John, you're too powerful," said Uncle Tom, in a rebellious stage whisper at the last performance, after Sullivan had lashed his back with more than usual vigor. The gallery gods yelled in delight, and John L. lashed some more. The result was a strike and a miscellaneous collection of stage settings was loaded for shipment to New York. The freight was not paid, and the railroad company dumped the scenery and trunks on the track and left them there.

The negroes carried off all they could, including souvenirs of some of John L.'s greatest battles and a \$75 dress belonging to Topsy, and pawed them about town. Detectives were called to the pugilist's aid and rounded up Uncle Tom, William Fairfax, William Cammel and George Harris.

# KEENE CHATS WITH THE KING

NEW YORK, June 7.—James R. Keene has had an opportunity of telling the king about the inside workings of Wall street, says a Herald dispatch from London.

Both were the guests of Lady Lister-Kaye at dinner. The king told Mr. Keene that he was always glad to meet representative men of America, especially such a sportsman as Mr. Keene, and expressed his appreciation of the latter's motives in giving the Oaks stake, which he won last year with Oak and Bells II, to charity. Mr. Keene with characteristic bluntness told the king that his majesty was exceedingly popular with the people of the United States, which was a greater compliment than to say he was liked by the government, for in the United States the people govern. His majesty and the American financier had a long chat. Each seemed thoroughly to enjoy the other's observations.

The guests at the dinner numbered thirty, and included the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire and Lady Alice Stanley.

# A CUBAN SUGAR LOBBY SCANDAL

WASHINGTON, June 11.—F. B. Thurber, president of the Export Association, the witness who has been wanted by the Committee on Cuban Relations, was before the committee today. Senator Teller produced a copy of a voucher for \$2880, showing that sum had been paid by the territorial government of Cuba, by authority of Governor Wood, to the United States Export Association, of which Thurber is president. Thurber acknowledged that he had received the amount, and said it was one of three payments he had received from the same source. The receipt was dated April 2, 1902, and states that it was for "advocating a reduction in the duties on Cuban products, with a reciprocal reduction of United States products going into Cuba."

The witness said he thought \$20,000 worth of literature had been circulated. He said he had received a contribution of \$2500 from Havemeyer of the sugar trust when he solicited that gentleman for a substantial contribution.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The testimony given today before the Committee on Cuban Relations by F. B. Thurber, showing that by \$2880 and \$9000 had been paid out of the Cuban treasury under the direction of Governor General Wood for the promotion of the effort to secure reciprocity between the United States and Cuba, caused a sensation in the Senate today.

# School Exhibit Medal.

A gold medal has been awarded to Hawaii for the school exhibit at the Charleston Exposition. This is the same exhibit which was displayed at the Pan-American Exposition. The notice of the award, which came on the steamship, is as follows:

Certificate of Award No. 1519  
Hawaiian Public Schools, Territory of Hawaii.

You are hereby informed that you have been awarded at the South Carolina Inter-State and West Indian Exposition a gold medal for your exhibit of pupils' work.

The Diplomas of the Exposition will be sent to you at a subsequent time. Should you desire a copy of the medal you may correspond with this office.

Respectfully yours,  
"SELMIE H. PEABODY,"  
"Superintendent of Awards."

# Sugar Awaits Tariff Out.

HAVANA, June 11.—An official report just published shows that 724,000 tons were manufactured in Cuba between January 1st and June 15th last year. Two hundred and thirty-eight thousand tons was shipped away from the island and the remainder is being held to await the result of the movement to secure reciprocity with the United States.

# SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

Officers Elected at the  
Annual Meeting.

The Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Honolulu, met in annual session yesterday at noon in the office of the Hawaiian Trust & Investment Company, Vice President Dodge presiding in the absence of President W. R. Castle.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, F. S. Dodge; vice president, F. J. Lowrey; treasurer, W. J. Forbes; registrar, Prof. W. D. Alexander; board of directors, A. F. Judd, W. C. Parke and C. M. Cooke.

W. C. Parke, the treasurer, reported that the receipts for the year had been \$188.19, expenditures \$31.03, leaving a balance on hand of \$157.11. The report of the secretary, W. O. Atwater, showed that the only meeting held was that of February 21, at the residence of W. R. Castle. Prof. W. D. Alexander, the registrar, reported as follows:

The number of members residing in this Territory in regular standing at the time of our last regular meeting was 64. Since then four more have been admitted by the National Society and by our Territorial Society. The total number registered on the list of applications since the founding of the society in 1895 is 27. Of this number eight have died, one was not accepted as a member, two have been demitted to join other societies, two have been dropped from the roll for non-payment of dues; one still remains a member of the Oregon Society, from which he never obtained a demit, and three have left the islands, leaving 60 members in good and regular standing. This includes five who are temporarily absent on the mainland, but whose domicile is here.

The National Register of all the members of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, which should contain about 10,000 names, has been published, at a cost of \$15,000, advanced by President General W. S. Logan, and copies of which had been subscribed for, should have been received before this. An edition of two thousand copies was to have been printed, and copies furnished at \$2 apiece.

Our society was well represented at the Congress of the National Society held in Washington, D. C., on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd of last month, by our compatriots W. R. Castle and F. C. Jones. An interesting account of the closing exercises at the National Hotel in the New Willard Hotel on May 3rd has come to hand. There were upward of 700 compatriots and guests present, representing every part of the United States. The speaking was of a high order, and the whole proceedings were pervaded by intense patriotic and fraternal feeling. The greatest enthusiasm was called forth by the ringing speech of President Roosevelt, especially by his statement that "this Republic carries its flag in the islands of the Eastern Seas, and it will stay there," and by his appeal to the sons of the patriots of the Revolution to stand by that flag to the end.

Eloquent speeches were also made by Senator Lodge, by the retiring president, Mr. Walter Seth Logan, and by Mr. Edwin Warfield of Maryland, the newly elected president general.

A resolution was passed by a unanimous vote that a committee of five be appointed by the president general to devise methods and means for instructing our alien immigrants in American principles. Also by a close vote, the constitution was so changed as to allow of the re-election of a president at the close of one term of office. Mr. Logan exhorted the society to remember that "it was the red blood of achievement and not the blue blood of ancestry that accomplished things."

An infusion of fresh new blood would strengthen our society, and there are certainly many persons in this Territory who are eligible, but have not yet applied for membership. I would suggest that special efforts should be made to interest them in the objects of our society, and that circulars be sent out from time to time, containing news of special interest to members of the society.

# MONEY FOR KONA ROAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

the joining of the Kona line and the Hilo road is made.

There will be some 120 miles of the Kona-Kau road when it is completed, and the expense of construction and equipment is put down at close to \$1,000,000. The line will be rock ballasted and furnished with modern cars and heavy engines, so that the run up the mountain may be made in the very quickest time. When the line is finished and junction made with the Hilo road at the Volcano House, it is expected that the run from Kealahou Bay to Hilo will be accomplished within five hours.

"One of the plans of the railroad company which has to do with the sea as well as the land, is the putting on of a fast steamer to make the run from this city to Kealahou Bay to connect with the railroad line at that point. The plan is to have a ship which will make the run in something less than twelve hours. Thus a steamer running from Honolulu leaving at 6 o'clock, and with the understanding that passengers must have taken their evening meal before coming aboard, would be landed at Kealahou Bay before breakfast in the morning, and in Hilo in plenty of time to get ready for lunch. This would mean cheap operation of the line, for the reason that it would eliminate the steamer's department on the ship, and passengers would not be furnished with accommodations other than the mere incidents to travel.

The promoters of the company have had for a long time the plan of encouraging the small farmers in the Kona. They believe that there would be worked up a large trade, which would provide in fact for the wants of Honolulu in the green grocer's way, if there could be quick and certain running of steamers. The present plan would give three steamers a week and would thus furnish an opportunity for the small farmers to get their stuff into market very early.



# OFFICIALS OUT OF POLITICS

## Republicans Will Stand by the President.

CHANGES in the personnel of the Republican Territorial committee are in prospect, owing to the recent action in council setting forth in effect that the order of President Roosevelt should be operative here, so that there should be nothing like extreme partisanship on the part of government officials and the occupants of public office.

The first fruits of the decision of the council is the resignation of B. H. Wright, chief clerk of the Department of Public Works, from membership in the committee, and it is expected that very soon there will follow resignations of Charles Wilcox, clerk in the same department, and of such outside officials as Andrew Cox, Deputy Sheriff at Waiakaloa, and other officials throughout the Islands. When it comes to the district committees there will be a great exodus if the order goes into effect, as there are a great number of minor officers who are among the workers for party success in these bodies.

In discussing the matter last evening Governor Dole said: "I believe that our Territorial officers, being in a sense part of the administration of the President, should be governed by the orders which he promulgated as affecting Federal appointments. I am of opinion that there might arise abuses through the serving of heads of departments, men of position where they have the employment of men, who have the distribution of patronage, at the head of committees managing campaigns. How far this goes I am not sure, as I must consult further the civil service rules. This is the principal feature of the matter as I take it, the keeping out of active politics of the men who as public servants are the representatives of all the people."

"Nothing in the order, or our discussions of it here, can be construed as affecting the right of party men to make addresses on the stump. It has always been the course followed by the Presidents to make some speeches during a campaign, and this right is not one which could be affected. It is simply the working at the head of managerial bodies during the fight that is prohibited. No order has been issued here, nor is one contemplated, but we have talked over the matter and come to the conclusion that it is advisable to follow the lead of the President."

The order will be effective, it is understood, also against all members of committees of other than the Republican party, now holding office, at the executive building or other places. The matter was common talk yesterday and many employees of public offices were making ready to sever their connection with committees.

The changes in the Republican committee are such as to make it certain that there will be a complete reorganization of the committee when the next campaign opens. This has been foreseen to an extent, but it was not thought that there would be such official action as would render necessary the organization this fall upon a basis of private citizenship. It is the expectation that the vacant places on the committee will be filled at once by men in professional and business life. In most cases it is thought that the men chosen to fill places in the committee will be those who will be chosen in the Territorial convention to take such places. It is expected that G. R. Carter will be chosen, if there is another vacancy in the Territorial committee from the Fifth district.

**HOME RULERS ORGANIZING.**  
Organization of the Home Rule party along lines followed by the older parties during the last campaign is now progressing, although it cannot be said that the organization is complete. The progress so far made, according to one of the members of the committee which has in charge this feature of the campaign work, is the assembling in the various precincts of the Islands of the men who are known to be favorable to the Home Rule cause, and willing to take an active part in the work of the campaign.

This has been done according to various reports which have come to hand, on almost every one of the islands of the group. The organization thus effected is not absolute, as when the time comes for the prosecution of this work with earnestness, and to the ultimate conclusion, there will be sent out from here regular organizers who will have charge of the setting in motion of the regular club system, along lines which have not yet been entirely thought out. There will be a corps of such organizers, if the plan is to go through, and even this is in abeyance, owing to the determination of the executive committee of the party to do absolutely nothing until the arrival of Delegate Wilcox. If the method meets with his approval it will be carried through, and the party will then consist of regularly elected representatives of the various precincts. Instead of as now there being control through a committee which is located here and which manages everything for the entire group.

There have been in the committee recently many arguments as to the propriety of enlarging the executive committee and including some of the men from the Republican party who it is alleged have indicated their intention to join with the Home Rulers in the fight this fall. The conservative element in the party has thus far stood out against any such action, they tak-

# HILTZ TO THE FRONT

## Former Honolulu in the Cholera Dis- trict.

W. H. Hiltz, formerly connected with the Honolulu schools and one of the inspectors-in-chief during the plague visitation in 1899 and 1900, has come to the front in the Philippines as a superintendent of inspection of one of the cholera districts. The Manila Times of May 16 contains the following respecting Mr. Hiltz:

A new division superintendent was expected to arrive on the Sherman to take charge of the division comprising Romblon, Masbate, Marinduque and Mindoro, but sickness having detained him, Mr. W. H. Hiltz has been placed in charge of that division. Mr. Hiltz has been conducting the work in a similar capacity in the district comprising the Camarines, Albay and Sorsogon, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. B. Freer, who has been the deputy superintendent of Nueva Viscaya.

The employment of teachers by the health authorities in the fight against cholera appears to have produced some inharmonious results. In one instance, at least, it was not the fault of the teachers. The medical officer in charge at Malolos requested Superintendent Atkinson to send him six teachers to act as his assistants and inspectors. Though it was the vacation season Professor Atkinson was unable to send more than three of his force. Upon their arrival at Malolos they discovered that they were expected to pay their own expenses into the highways and byways of the surrounding country, and were informed that their remuneration would be the munificent sum of \$50 gold per month, provided there were sufficient funds included in the insular appropriation to meet that expense. The teachers decided that the vacation was preferable. It was their opinion that the services of educated men under conditions dangerous to life were of more value than those of a wagon driver and other similar pursuits, which, however honorable, do not require academic training.

The case of several school teachers in Manila who were employed by the City Police Department as special cholera policemen is an unusually hard luck story. When Major Maus of the Board of Health decided to employ the teachers as inspectors he secured authority from the proper source, in order that the teachers might be exempted from the law which prohibits Philippine civil employees receiving two salaries under the Government. It appears, however, that the Police Department in hiring special cholera policemen did not take such steps. The consequence is the disburbing officer of the Department of Education is compelled under the law to deduct from their vacation salaries the amount which they received from the Police Department for their services. These teachers feel that in view of the character of service which they have rendered, and the sacrifice of their earned period of rest that a technicality should not be allowed to work them so great an injustice. They contend that an effort on the part of some one in authority would doubtless secure them this simple justice, but no one seems to think it his duty to take the initiative.

ing the stand of line Republicans, who made a fight in the Republican committee, for a rule making all primaries of the party closed and permitting to have voice in selection of candidates and party management only men who have shown their fealty during a campaign past.

This matter, too, has gone over until the return of Wilcox, and according to the Hon. John Emmeluth, if the Delegate is as conservative as the majority of the committee, indicated during the recent discussions, the new recruits to the Home Rule cause will be compelled to serve as privates before they may aspire to commissions in the Home Rule detachment. This has been discussed often during the recent meetings, according to authority, and the status will not be changed until it has been completely threshed out with the leader of the party.

There will be plans made during the coming week for a reception to the returning Delegate, and it is the opinion of the local henchmen that they will be able to turn out a large audience to welcome home the Delegate after his "hard winter's work" in Washington.

**DEMOCRATS WILL ORGANIZE.**  
There is much discussion among the Democrats still admitting fealty to the unaffiliated, over the steps which should be taken for organization for the coming campaign. There has been a practical absorption of the Hawaiian Democrats into the Home Rule cause, the habit of being in the opposition to the dominant authority being one easily learned by them, but there is still a contingent of the old line Democrats who will endeavor to hold together the party and make a fight for Colonel McCarthy as chairman of the party organization. It is probable that the office will be forced upon E. B. McClanahan. There has been little talk so far of what may be done in the matter of making choice of candidates for the local offices, such as members of the Legislature, but it is understood that there will be a ticket put up in the majority of the precincts at least.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.**  
My little son had an attack of whooping cough and was threatened with pneumonia, but for Chamberlain's Cough Remedy we would have had a serious time of it. It also saved him from several severe attacks of croup.—H. J. Sutcliffe, Editor, World-Herald, Fair Haven, N. J. S. A. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Remedy Smith & Co. Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

# FUEL OIL A SUCCESS IN PLANTATION LOCOMOTIVES

## Experiments at Ewa Show a Saving in the Cost of Operation and Immunity From Fires.

ACCORDING to the figures made by Manager Renton of Ewa, the use of oil fuel in the locomotives of plantations will result in an appreciable saving. Owing to the fact that the fuel oil now used at this plantation is brought down from California in iron drums, similar to those which are used for gasoline, the cost at present is higher than that of coal fuel, but the contract price at which the liquid is to be furnished is so low as to admit of a saving which will be felt at the close of the year.

There are several factors in the use of oil which enter into the final decision on the part of Manager Renton to continue its use in the one locomotive in which installation has been made. In his opinion there is absolutely no chance that a cane fire might arise from the engine, owing to the fact that there has not been reported a single occasion when there was a spark from the stack of the locomotive. Another feature of the use of oil fuel is that the fire is absolutely under control of the man in the cab, who can make it conform to the load which he has to handle. The tank of the locomotive is

large enough to allow the carriage of a supply for a full day's work.

Manager Renton said yesterday that the experimental stage had been passed and it had been shown to a certainty that the working of the locomotive with liquid fuel, once the oil is brought down in bulk, will cost less than with coal. This puts aside the protection from fire. This in itself is a great thing, as an alarm of fire at any part of the plantation means a demoralization of the working force for the half day or the entire day, as the case may be. Once there is a fire the entire force is summoned from wherever the men may be, and the estimate is that this costs the plantation at least \$1000, even if the fire does not burn a stick of cane.

By extreme watchfulness the fire danger at Ewa has been reduced to a minimum, there having been only two fires within the past two years. The fact that the oil fuel will eliminate this danger from the plantation is a commendable feature of the oil apparatus is being used daily and the engineers are being changed constantly so that they may acquire facility in the use of the fuel, and thus become capable of handling the engines when all are equipped with the liquid fuel burners.

# LEPROSY IS CURED BY THE USE OF CHAULMOOGRA OIL

ST. LOUIS, June 3.—Dong Gong, a Chinese leper, who for nine months has occupied an isolation house near the quarantine station on the outskirts of this city, is recovering from his malady.

Hardly a trace now remains of the symptoms which last summer led more than two hundred St. Louis medical men to the unanimous conclusion that Dong Gong was a victim of leprosy.

Discoloration has disappeared from the patient's face and limbs, and feeling has returned to the spots of flesh which were insensible to the pricking of pins or the touch of hot irons.

Dr. Martin C. Woodruff, Superintendent of Quarantine, who has charge of the case, says that if the patient continues to improve at the present rate no excuse for holding him will remain two months hence, and he will be discharged.

Chaulmoogra oil, the product of an East Indian tree, has been the sole treatment administered to Dong Gong, aside from fresh air and a liberal diet of rice and pork chops.

Dr. Woodruff commenced the chaulmoogra oil treatment immediately after taking charge of the patient and attributes the apparent cure to its use. Commencing with five drops of oil a day, Dr. Woodruff increased his patient's dose to forty or sixty drops three times a day. It was heroic treatment, but the nauseous effect of the heavy drug was partly avoided by the use of capsules in administering the oil. In appearance chaulmoogra oil is like tallow, and if left in a cool place it soon becomes as hard as a candle. To

be administered as medicine it has to be melted in hot water.

The oil is the product of the seeds of the tree known as gynomacada odorata, which has no counterpart among American trees.

When the Chinese was first taken to quarantine, after a three weeks' confinement in the old City Hall, Dr. Louis Knapp was his attendant. Dr. Knapp left a wife and family to take charge of the patient, in hope that he might discover a cure for the disease. He was given no opportunity to experiment, as Dr. Woodruff promptly took charge of the case and commenced the oil cure. The volunteer nurse became lonely and discouraged, and resigned after four months. A veteran smallpox nurse was assigned to take his place.

Dong's appetite was poor when he was first taken to his hillside home, but fresh air and exercise gave him a capacity for an amount of food twice as great as that eaten by an ordinary man, and the quantity of rice and pork required to appease his hunger has been prodigious.

The patient is not a beef eater and will not touch vegetables or farinaceous food other than his beloved rice, so that his commissary has had an easy task, except in convincing the city supply department that one man could eat as much food as the patient's monthly requisition showed.

"The popular belief that leprosy has never been cured is disputed by some high authorities," said Dr. Woodruff. "At least two cures by the use of chaulmoogra oil are on record. Dr. Robert Liveing, who treated forty cases of leprosy in England, reported two who recovered after taking the oil cure persistently."

"One of the patients lived fourteen years after his recovery without showing a trace of the disease."

# HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES ALMOST READY FOR USE

WORK upon the new Hospital for Incurables has progressed so far that the management is now figuring upon the date when possession may be taken of the buildings. All of the construction is finished, except perhaps some little matters in the interior, and the painting will begin at once. Within two months it is thought the patients will be removed from the present hospital at Kakaako and made comfortable in their new home at Kaimuki.

After due consideration it has been decided that the hospital will come under the clause of the appropriation bill which sets aside \$500 a month for the care of the unfortunates whose cases are beyond remedy, and this sum will enable the running of the hospital on the same lines that have distinguished its control from its inception. There are now fourteen patients in the hospital and the new accommodations are ample for many more than that number, so the inmates will have every comfort when once they experience the change in location.

The buildings upon the new site which make up the hospital proper are four in number, there being two wings, an administration building and

a refectory, and these stand in the extreme corner of the plot of ground which has just been purchased. So far there has been expended upon the hospital the sum of \$20,327. This is made up of \$900 for the grounds proper, and the remainder, \$19,427, is represented by the cost of buildings, the clearing of the grounds and the grading of the roads. These latter now connect the hospital with the main road to Waiakaloa. There is still in the hands of the treasurer a sum sufficient to pay for all work which must be done for completion of all the buildings and the laying out of the grounds, though the expense of planting will come later.

There will soon be called a meeting of the board of directors of the institution for the purpose of calling in another installment of the subscriptions to the hospital. The sum thus realized will be used in the equipment of the hospital. The furnishings will be entirely new and the entire fittings will be of the highest order and completely modern. This work will occupy much of the time until the opening of the institution and there will be included in the equipment of the hospital everything that science can devise for the bettering of the condition of the unfortunate and the relieving of pain.

# CLAIMS SCALED WAY DOWN

WASHINGTON, June 11.—Senator Foraker, from the committee on Pacific Islands, today reported an amendment to the general deficiency bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the reimbursement of persons who lost property during the destruction of a portion of Honolulu in 1899 and 1900 in the efforts to stamp out the bubonic plague. The Governor and Secretary of the Treasury of Hawaii are authorized to issue bonds for \$100,000 additional, the total to be the limit for all claims.

# OUR CABLE IS HALF COMPLETE

LONDON, June 9.—The officials of the Commercial Cable Company have received advices that 1000 miles of the San Francisco-Honolulu section of the company's Pacific cable, which is being manufactured for them here, have been completed.

Charles Wilcox has resigned from the Territorial committee of the Republican party and J. H. Boyd and R. Johnson from the Fourth District committee. This is owing to the recent order against partisanship.

# A STORY OF THE CENTURY

## The Humbert Game of Hidden Wealth.

NEW YORK, June 8.—A cable to the World from Paris says: The Humbert-Crawford swindle continues to engross public attention. Every day some new ramification of the prodigious, far-reaching work of the swindlers is laid bare, and the folly of those who were made victims is emphasized. The latest sensation in the case is the well-supported assertion that six-foot Eva Humbert was not a girl at all, but a boy who passed as a young woman in order to attract wealthy suitors who might be fleeced more easily.

M. Lanquest, the notary who testified to the condition of the Humbert Life Insurance Company, authenticating its claim of a capital of \$2,000,000, has announced that he will make good the "wild cat" institution's deficit, nearly \$300,000. This step really was intended to save the functioning from jail.

## A REMARKABLE SWINDLE.

This story came out at the time of the Martinique disaster, in which 40,000 lives were lost to France. But the Parisian newspapers put the Martinique news on an inside page and printed this story in their most conspicuous columns. Nor were the Parisians necessarily heartless in showing less concern in the volcanic eruption 3000 miles away than in the social eruption in their own town. A toy torpedo beneath your feet may cause a greater perturbation of nerve ganglia than the explosion of a Krakatoa half around the earth.

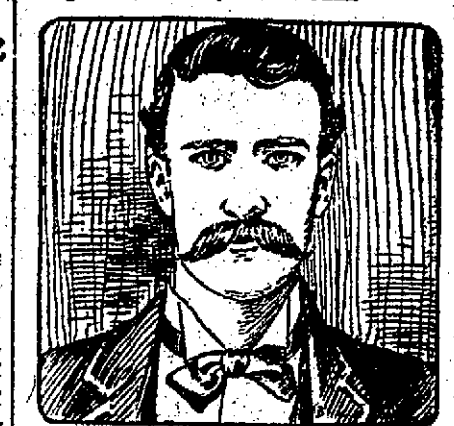
The story, first of all, will be told as it was believed for twenty years by the leading lawyers and bankers of France; and, finally, the real truth of the case will appear. Some time in the '70s an American millionaire named Robert Henry Crawford was traveling in the south of France. At a certain railroad station he was the victim of a stroke of apoplexy. A Toulouse peasant girl, Therese Daurignac, who was about to enter a third-class carriage, noticed Crawford's collapse, and, at some personal risk, jumped into his apartment, where she succeeded in restoring him to consciousness, perhaps saving his life. After that she remained with him and nursed the man during his convalescence. Some time between 1878 and 1883 the American millionaire died, and, according to a will dated at Nice, September 6, 1877, he bequeathed his fortune of \$20,000,000 to Therese Daurignac. This immense fortune at once raised the status of the Daurignac family, which changed its name to d'Aurignac, while the simple Therese soon was married to the son of M. Humbert, a native of Toulouse, one of the greatest jurists of his generation. He was for some time the French Minister of Justice. The younger Humbert, husband of Therese, has been for many years the representative of the department of Seine-et-Oise in the French Chamber of Deputies. After the marriage took place the couple established themselves in a splendid Paris residence, and also bought a magnificent country place near Narbonne.

But the Humberts were not left in undisturbed possession of the American millionaire's money. One day Madame received a call from two strangers named Robert Crawford and Henry Crawford, who said they were nephews of the lamented Robert Henry Crawford. As might be expected, they promptly produced a second will, dated the same day in the same year as the other will, which provided that each nephew should receive a third of the estate, while the other third should go, not to Therese, who had become the beautiful Mme. Humbert, but to her sister, Marie. It was stipulated, however, that the two nephews should invest in France enough money to provide Therese a monthly allowance of \$6000 during her lifetime. Of course the beautiful Mme. Humbert was in despair. There she was, threatened with an allowance cut down to \$6000 a month or facing expensive litigation in the courts in behalf of her rights. Why won't American millionaires be satisfied with one will—at least, with one will a day! The Crawford nephews, however, proved very accommodating. They were already millionaires in their own right, and did not want more money—which is so like Americans. But they did want to fulfill their uncle's dying wish. That was for a Crawford to marry a d'Aurignac. "Just give your consent and we will not contest the will," they said. So it was arranged that both nephews should be suitors for the hand of the fair Marie, the sister of Mme. Humbert, who in good time should choose between them and link forever the houses of Crawford and d'Aurignac. Meanwhile, it was agreed that the Crawford fortune, consisting of gilt-edged bonds, should be placed in a safe-deposit box, and that Mme. Humbert, pending Marie's choice of a husband, should draw an income of \$50,000 a year. If Mme. Humbert, who was to have the custody of the key to the safe, should take more than her stipulated allowance, she would forfeit all her rights.

The sister Marie now became the strategic point in the affair. She could not decide which nephew to marry. The nephews began a series of lawsuits to compel her to make a choice, but Marie is now over 40 and still unwed. As the \$50,000,000 was tied up pending the execution of the agreement, Mme. Humbert soon began a series of loans from bankers and her debts assumed enormous proportions. Her promises to pay were accepted generally, for they were endorsed by Marie, an heir under the second will, and the security of \$25,000,000 contained in the safe deposit box was considered good. In the space of twenty-two

# A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.



Mr. Frank Hewitt, of Kalamazoo, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him. "When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

# AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

# Five Beautiful AND USEFUL Presents

- 1 Jewel 6 Hole Range.
- 1 Gurney 4 Door Refrigerator.
- 1 Decorated China Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Set.
- 1 Etched Glass Complete Table Service.
- 1 Complete Set of Table Silverware and Cutlery.

The price of each of the above mentioned articles is \$40. These will be given away on July 1st to customers who purchase goods of us on or after March 15, 1902. For the purpose of distributing these goods to those entitled to receive them we will, commencing March 15th, present a numbered certificate of purchase to each purchaser of one dollar's worth of goods at our store. This will be in addition to the usual 5 per cent off for cash.

These desirable gifts are now on exhibition in our large front windows. They will be distributed fairly among our customers, and in accordance with law.

# W. W. Dimond & Co. LIMITED.

25-27 King Street, Honolulu.

years she borrowed \$100,000, including one loan from the Bank of France. No one, however, ever saw the contents of the safe, because it was a condition of the agreement that the box should not be opened except in the presence of the Crawford nephews, who always were in America when wanted. In 1884 the creditors, noting that Marie did not marry, began dunning. Then Mme. Humbert produced a letter from the Crawfords in which they renounced their share of the fortune for a nominal consideration of \$50,000. This seemed to open the way for a complete settlement, but when Mme. Humbert was about to open the safe and take out the bonds the Crawfords, through their lawyers, raised legal obstacles and there began one of the most complicated chancery epics on record, which lasted until the present month. Decision after decision was rendered and appeal after appeal was entered in the highest courts in the famous suit over Mme. Humbert's right to open that safe and take possession of its contents.

(Continued on Page 7.)







## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

## ARRIVED.

Tuesday, June 17.

O. S. S. Sonoma, Von Oterendorp, from the colonies, at 6:15 a. m.  
 Stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, at 6 p. m.  
 Two sailing vessels outside, probably Br. sp. Yola, from Liverpool, and Am. bk. Albert, from Laysan Island.  
 S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, from San Francisco.  
 Am. bg. Geneva, from Newcastle, off port.  
 Stmr. Mikahala, from Makawell.  
 U. S. S. Albatross, from fishing cruise near Kauai.

Thursday, June 19.

Br. sp. Yola, Pennicuk, 163 days from Liverpool.  
 Am. bk. Gerard C. Tobey, Gove, 30 days from San Francisco.  
 Am. bgtn. Geneva, Aas, 69 days from Newcastle.  
 Am. schr. George C. Perkins, Nielsen, 24 days from Eureka.  
 Am. bktn. Albert, Turne, 11 days from Laysan Island.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, June 17.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Stimson, for Lahaina, Maalea, Kona and Kau ports, at noon.  
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at noon.  
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Kauai ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Stmr. Maui, F. Bennett, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.  
 Stmr. Nocuau, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kaupapali, Honokaa and Kukuihaele, at 5 p. m.  
 S. S. Sonoma, Van Oterendorp, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.  
 Stmr. Lehua, from Maui ports.  
 Schr. Mary E. Foster, for Puget Sound.  
 S. S. Sierra, Houdlette, for Colonies.

Thursday, June 19.

Stmr. Iwalandi, Greene, for Hanalei, Ahukini and Ahakoa.  
 Schr. Alice Kimball, for Lahaina, Kihai and Maui ports.  
 Stmr. Mikahala, for Makawell.  
 S. S. Albatross, for fishing cruise on Kauai.

## DUE TODAY.

S. S. China, from Orient.  
 U. S. Training Ship Mohican, from Yokohama.

## PASSENGERS.

## DEPARTED.

Per stmr. Kinau, for Hilo and way ports, June 17: J. Fujishiro, Tai Loo, T. Hayashi, John Cullen, Master Hayekend, Ernest Parker, Jas. Parker, Geo. Russell, J. Michaels, Miss Osborn, Miss Florence Osborn, Luke Mon Wa, G. Akuni, Mrs. H. T. Hayekend, Mrs. W. B. Malling, E. S. Boyd and helper, O. M. Atwood, C. Kaiser, Edmund Irish, J. H. Mackenzie, Miss Blaby, Miss Liedert, E. L. Newman and wife, Miss Gertrude Benton, Rev. J. A. Criszan, C. H. Fox, Mrs. Gordon Russell and servant, Chang Chow, L. K. Akani, Chow Fui, Mrs. E. Hart and two children, Oscar Sellers, Miss E. K. Kahohi, A. W. Dow, A. C. Frederick, John O'Rourke, H. C. Barrow, T. S. Lippy and wife, J. H. Todd, A. F. Judd, L. K. Pearson, wife and son, S. N. Hundley, Miss Hundley, S. S. Dickenson, W. S. Perkins, C. Castendyck, James Renton, Theo. Wolff, W. G. Walker, M. A. John on W. E. Kerr, H. C. Pierce, H. Han and F. Young.  
 Per stmr. W. G. Hall, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Hanalei and Ahukini, June 17: Mrs. A. D. Hills, Mrs. A. E. Wood, child at hand, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, Ahana, Liek, Pearl, W. Wolters, A. Hamberg, C. A. Rice, W. G. Hyman, Ian Chan, John Lowell, H. A. Jaeger, N. C. Barrow, C. Streichenwald, G. R. Ewath, Chang Lai, Ben Low, Mrs. K. Hamano, J. Barnes, M. Kabayashi, E. Hutchinson.  
 Per stmr. Maui, for Maui ports, June 17: Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss Grace Colburn, T. Akalanulu, G. Schuman, E. Goldberg, C. H. Smith, C. H. Dickey, Mrs. K. R. G. Wallace and three children, Mrs. H. Plimer and son, Mrs. Rebecca Pance, Mary Duto, Miss E. Dickey, Mrs. Grace Waterhouse, Miss M. K. Kland, Mrs. C. H. Dickey, Miss B. Inui, Miss M. McElroy, T. M. Dattle.  
 Per stmr. Mauna Loa, for Hawaii and way ports, June 17: H. A. Juen, K. Kamano, Mrs. Mary Aliau, Masters McWayne (2), Sister Bonaventura, K. Ma, Mrs. R. F. Bickerton, K. Ishikawa, Spencer Bickerton, Miss Alice Arnold, W. D. McWayne, A. W. S. Bottomley, P. Andrade, Mrs. J. Carewell and three children, Mrs. McGrew and C. F. Eckart.  
 Per steamer Lehua, for Lahaina and Maui ports—C. Ahu and wife, John Fallon, Dr. A. Moritz, F. M. McCortison, Sam Baldwin, H. P. Baldwin.  
 Per steamer Mikahala, for Makawell—Mrs. A. Piller and two children, Mrs. F. J. Dethia and child, J. K. Zabian, C. Yoknam and wife, Ah. Choy, J. M. Steel, Capt. McLeod, Lieut. Wilcox.

## Shipping Notes.

The oil steamer Enterprise sailed from San Francisco for Hilo June 12.  
 The Claudine went on the Marine railway yesterday for repairs to her rudder.  
 The Sehome will probably get away Saturday after discharging her cargo of nitrates.

The schooner Helene was scheduled to sail from San Francisco for Honolulu on June 16th.

The American bark Partolus, Captain Dart, is scheduled to sail today for San Francisco with sugar.

The steamer American was to sail from San Francisco for Puget Sound and Honolulu on June 12.

The Pacific Mail steamer China is due today from Hong Kong, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. She will not sail until tomorrow according to her schedule.

The American bark Olympic is scheduled to sail for San Francisco June 23. She was shifted yesterday from the Hackfield dock to the railroad wharf and began taking on sugar.

The steamer Mikahala sailed for Kauai ports yesterday evening with a few passengers. The Iwalandi sailed for Ahukini and the schooner Alice Kimball got away for Maui ports in the afternoon.

The United States training ship Mohican is due today from Yokohama with cadets aboard. She sailed from the Japanese port May 21 and the naval officials expect her today. She will remain in port until at least July 4. Captain Cowden is in command of the Mohican, and it is within the range of possibility that he may be ordered to remain here to relieve Admiral Merry in command of the Naval Station.

## ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

## ISLAND STEAMERS CARRY BIG LOADS

Kinau Takes Volcano Sightseers and Race Horses for Hilo.

(From Wednesday's daily).

The island steamers sailing yesterday carried unusually large lists of passengers and heavy cargoes. The Kinau took away a large number of sightseers for the volcano and also a string of horses which will compete in the Fourth of July races at Hilo. There was almost a serious accident while the horses were being loaded on the steamer.

Through a misunderstanding of orders the stall containing Rejected was suddenly lowered, striking General Cronje, who was just beneath it, the neck. The box was hoisted again before Cronje was even bruised, but it was a narrow escape for the little animal. The horses returned yesterday belong to the McKenzie string and will be entered in the Fourth of July races. General Cronje, Mollie Connors, Wayboy, Rejected, Socialist, Del Visti, Time Center and Nullah went over yesterday and Weller, Sambo and Violin go over on the next Kinau.  
 Nearly all of the passengers on the Kinau are booked for the volcano and will return on the next Kinau. S. S. Dickenson, chief engineer of the Mackay Cable Company, was also a passenger on the Kinau, and goes to Hilo to look into the possibilities of an inter-island cable. If the wireless system proves a success the inter-island cable proposition will be abandoned. Mr. Dickenson intends to remain in the islands until the cable gets here from San Francisco, and will superintend arrangements at this end.  
 Land Commissioner Boyd was also a passenger for Hilo.  
 The W. G. Hall also carried a load of horses for Kauai ports on her trip this time. She left at 5 o'clock with a number of prominent people, among whom were Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. C. M. Cooke, W. G. Hyman, A. Humburg and W. Wolters.

On the Maui which sailed at the same time for Maui ports, were Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Miss Grace Colburn, Judge and Mrs. Dickey and Mrs. Grace Waterhouse.  
 The Mauna Loa and the Nocuau also sailed yesterday. On the former steamer were Sister Bonaventura, Spencer Bickerton, C. F. Eckhart, Mrs. McGrew and others. The Nocuau carried no cabin passengers.

## Better Speed With Oil

The large steamer Enterprise is reported to have made a speed of ten and one-half knots an hour at times during her last run from Hilo, using oil for fuel. This, it is said, is a knot more than the steamer could formerly make using coal in her furnaces. In every respect the Enterprise has found the new fuel more satisfactory, and her owners are proud of her record on the two round trips made to Hilo—Chronicle.

## Sanders Gets Certificate

Collector Stackable received advice by yesterday's mail granting a master's certificate to Frank C. Sanders of the gasoline schooner Malolo. Some time ago Sanders was fined \$100 for navigating his vessel without license, and immediately applied for papers, and in the meantime he was allowed to act until the certificate could be approved by the Supervising Inspector in San Francisco.

## Neveadan Is Coming

The new steamer Neveadan of the American-Hawaiian Company's line, and designed to ply between this port and the Hawaiian Islands, is reported to have reached Coronel Thursday, en route from New York. The vessel will be due here about June 20th.—Chronicle.

## Albatross Sails Again

The United States Fish Commission steamer Albatross sailed shortly after 5 o'clock last evening for the coast of Kauai. She will return to Honolulu June 25 and will then remain in port until after July 1. This is done because the fiscal year ends at that time and the Albatross must send in its annual accounts to the department. It is possible that the Albatross may go to Bird Island also on this trip.

## A New Vessel

Frank Fisher, a boatbuilder of this city has nearly completed the construction of a new sloop which will soon be launched. The new boat is thirty-three feet over all ten feet ten inches wide, with a mean draught of about three feet. She is of the center board type and carries a large spread of canvas. Fisher has named his new sloop the Eagle.

## Afraid of Japanese

American contractors in the city have been ordered not to bid upon the 1000 feet of macadam ordered for the naval station to pave the call for tenders does not specify that Japanese labor shall not be employed. As the Navy Department has no option in the matter when a contract is sublet it cannot interfere in the matter in any way.

## BY AUTHORITY.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by J. K. Kaunamano, late of Honolulu, to Eugene K. Klein, dated October 20, 1899, recorded in book 194, page 402, which mortgage was assigned by her to Fritz J. Wilhelm, May 12, 1900, recorded in book 204, page 322, and by him to Lewers and Cooke, Ltd., an Hawaiian corporation, on May 12, 1900, recorded in book 232, page 891, notice is hereby given that the assignee of mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both principal and interest, when due.  
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of J. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.  
 Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr., 17 Merchant street, Honolulu.  
 Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1902.  
 LEWERS AND COOKE, LTD., Assignees of Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

1. All that certain lot of land situated on the north corner of Nuuanu avenue and Wyllie street, in Honolulu, being the premises described in Royal Patent No. 1995, issued on Land Commission Award No. 2266 to Kekapali, as follows, to wit: Beginning at the north corner of the intersection of the mauka or easterly line of Wyllie street with the northerly line of Nuuanu avenue and running:
  - (1) North 43° W. 315.5 feet; thence
  - (2) North 64° E. 82.4 feet; thence
  - (3) North 78° 15' E. 57.4 feet; thence
  - (4) South 48° E. 22.3 feet; thence
  - (5) South 33° 15' W. 12.1 feet to the beginning.
2. All that certain lot of land situated on the southwest or makai side of Kuakini street at Kailua, in said Honolulu, being the same premises, that were conveyed to the said mortgagee by deed of Wong Ah Yung, dated Nov. 8, 1894, recorded in book 152, at pages 124 and 135, and bounded and described as follows:
  - Beginning at a point on the makai side of Kuakini street 66 feet southeast from Liliha street, and running thence by true meridian:
    - 1-S. 48° 41' W. 110.8 feet along lot 14;
    - 2-S. 42° 35' E. 60 feet along Kuleana;
    - 3-N. 48° 41' E. 109.5 feet along lot 16;
    - 4-N. 41° 19' W. 50 feet along Kuakini street to the initial point, and containing an area of 5510 square feet, the same being lot 15, of the Kailua tract of S. Bishop, a part of the land described in L. C. A. No. 1443 issued to Waiamau, and of L. C. A. No. 1313 issued to Puhl.

2392-June 13, 20, 27-July 4, 1902.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE, AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by David Kupihia of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to A. N. Campbell, trustee, of said Honolulu, dated August 29th, 1890, recorded Liber 213, page 153, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both interest and principal when due.  
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 12th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.  
 Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.  
 Dated Honolulu, June 13, 1902.  
 A. N. CAMPBELL, Trustee, Mortgagee.

## The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

- Lot 1. All those five lots of land at Waihee, Lahaina, Maui, Territory of Hawaii, described in L. C. A. No. 9813 on which Royal Patents Nos. 1857 and 2739 were issued to Namaka, containing 3 1/2 acres, conveyed to said mortgagee by Kahanamahi, daughter and sole heir at law of Namaka, by deed dated July 28, 1899, recorded in Book 194, at page 338.
- Lot 2. All that one-half undivided interest in that property situated at Halea, Lahaina, Maui, near the landing, consisting of 2 lots described in L. C. A. No. 7293 on which R. P. No. 5632 was issued to Nahupu, grandfathers of mortgagee hereof, total area 14-100 of an acre, subject to the dower interest of mortgagee's mother, Mary Kahanahupihia, the said one-half interest mortgagee inherited, as heir at law of Nahupu (K), original grantee.  
 2392-June 13, 20, 27-July 4, 1902.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Island Realty Company Limited, of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to Joseph A. Gilman of said Honolulu, dated June 4th, 1902, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for condition broken, to wit: non-payment of both principal and interest when due.  
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.  
 Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver, Jr.  
 Dated Honolulu, June 20, 1902.  
 JOSEPH A. GILMAN, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

- (1) That lot of land described in R. P. No. 254 issued to Richard Armstrong, containing 36 acres excepting therefrom three-fourths of an acre enclosed by a stone wall known as the "Perry Homestead."
- (2) That lot of land described in L. C. A. No. 3332, issued to T. Tute containing 7 acres, 3 rods and 19 rods.
- (3) That lot of land conveyed by Kahanamahi 111 to J. Booth by deed recorded in Book 6 on page 70 containing 2 49-100 acres.
- (4) That lot of land described in R. P. No. 633 to Hana Hanalei containing 7 44-100 acres.
- (5) That lot of land described in Royal Patent Grant No. 708 issued to Kealeha Paoulo containing 5 23-100 acres and also

That land described in Royal Patent Grant No. 20, issued to Keolo, containing 2 63-100 acres.

(6) That land described in R. P. No. 1625, issued on Mahela Award No. 49, containing 1-10-100 acres, 2394-June 20, 27-July 4, 11.

This mortgage is junior to a mortgage given to H. E. Cooper, dated May 11, 1900, and recorded in book 27, page 221 of which sixty-five thousand dollars of principal is due, with interest.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Frank Charles Bertelmann to J. Alfred Magoon, dated August 3rd, A. D. 1900, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 213, pp. 222-3-4, notice is hereby given that said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of interest and insurance policy when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, in Honolulu, on Friday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1902 at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below described.  
 Further particulars can be had of J. Alfred Magoon or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon building, corner Merchant and Alakea streets, Honolulu.  
 J. ALFRED MAGOON, Mortgagee.  
 Dated Honolulu, June 3rd, 1902.

## PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

- First. All the right, title and interest of the said Frank Charles Bertelmann in and to the following described lands, tenements and hereditaments situate on the Island of Kauai:
  - (a) The Ahupuaa of Kahili, area 1789 acres (more or less) described in Royal Patent (Award) 8559 B to W. C. Lunallilo.
  - (b) The Ahupuaa of West Waiakula, area 332 40-100 acres (more or less).
  - (c) The Ahupuaa of Piliia, area 1520 acres (more or less).
  - (d) 102 acres (more or less) situate at Leguail, District of Koolau, Island of Kauai, the same being described in deed of William Werner dated March 21st, 1893, of record in the Hawaiian Registry of Deeds in Liber 79, pp. 338-7.
  - (e) Five undivided shares in the land in said Island of Kauai, owned by the Molokai Hul.
  - (f) All the Kuleanas formerly belonging to C. Bertelmann, deceased, situate within or adjacent to the boundaries of the above described premises, and all other parcels and tracts of land upon the said Island of Kauai formerly belonging to the said C. Bertelmann, deceased.
  - (g) All streams of water and water rights upon or appurtenant to all and singular the above mentioned premises.
  - (h) All the remainders and reversions of all leases of any portion of said premises made by the said C. Bertelmann, deceased.

Second. All that piece or parcel of land situate in Piliia, Island of Kauai, described in the will of said C. Bertelmann deceased, as Lot 2 of the Homestead Reservation.  
 2394-June 20, 27, July 4, 8.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE MORTGAGE AND OF SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A POWER of sale contained in that certain mortgage made by Caroline Aniu Ah Buck and Ah Buck, her husband, to Patrick Gleason, dated May 29th, 1899, recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 196, pp. 23-4, notice is hereby given that the said mortgagee intends to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit, the non-payment of principal and interest when due, and upon said foreclosure will sell at public auction at the sale rooms of Will E. Fisher, in Honolulu, on Friday, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1902, at 12 o'clock m. of said day, the premises described in said mortgage as below specified.  
 Further particulars can be had of J. A. Magoon, or J. Lightfoot, attorneys-at-law, Magoon block, corner Alakea and Merchant streets, Honolulu.  
 PATRICK GLEASON, Mortgagee.

## PREMISES DESCRIBED IN MORTGAGE.

- First.—All the land situate in Kailua, Koolau, Island of Oahu, described in Royal Patent 2296 Kuleana 2755, containing an area of 3 acres 3 34-100 square chains.
- Second.—All the land situate in said Kailua, described in Royal Patent 1362, Kuleana 2792, containing an area of 2 35-100 acres.  
 2394-June 20, 27, July 4, 8.

## MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION TO FORECLOSE AND OF FORECLOSURE SALE.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE provisions of a certain mortgage made by Thomas C. Polikapu, John Kanui, David W. Kamalilikani, William K. Kalehuala, Joshua Keau and H. H. R. Kekua, all of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, to William R. Castle, trustee, of said Honolulu, dated April 30th, 1897, recorded Liber 170, page 246, notice is hereby given that the mortgagee intends to foreclose the same for conditions broken, to wit, non-payment of both principal and interest, when due.  
 Notice is likewise given that after the expiration of three weeks from the date of this notice, the property conveyed by said mortgage will be advertised for sale at public auction, at the auction rooms of Jas. F. Morgan, in Honolulu, on Saturday, the 19th day of July, 1902, at 12 noon of said day.  
 Further particulars can be had of P. L. Weaver Jr.  
 Dated Honolulu, June 20, 1902.  
 W. R. CASTLE, Trustee, Mortgagee.

The premises covered by said mortgage consist of:

- 1st. Lands of Polikapu.
- (1) A portion of Apana 1 of R. P. 4462 on Kuli of Kulekaha in Auwalolimu, set out in deed of Kalamala to him, recorded in Book 66, page 398.
- (2) All of his interest in a certain lot on the north corner of Pauahi and Smith streets in Honolulu, as set forth in deed of Kahookamali, recorded in Book 132, page 78.
- 2nd. Lands of John Kanui.
- Land Commission Award 5262, to Kulekaha in Honolulu, Maui, 5 64-100 acres.
1. C. Award 5429, to Kulekaha 5 54-100 acres.
- R. P. 5652 and L. C. A. 2525, to Mahele 1 10-100 acres.
- 3rd. Lands of David W. Kamalilikane.

Apana 1 and 2 of L. C. A. 7319, to Nalohowaa, 2 acres in Keauhou, Kona, Hawaii; cultivated in coffee.  
 4th. Lands of W. K. Kalehuala: R. P. 3890, Apana 3, to Malolo, at Kapuahu, Maui, 17 acres.  
 5th. Land of Joshua Keau: A certain parcel of land in Kailua, Honolulu, described in deed of Kikaha to Keau, recorded in Book 21, page 92, and being a portion of premises in R. P. 4506, L. C. Award 32, to Butler.  
 6th. Lands of H. H. R. Kekua: Three-sixteenths of R. P. 1794, Kuli, 1048, to Kuluahine, at Auwalolimu, Honolulu, 3 5-100 acres; and also, All of the mortgagee's furniture, plant, types, press and paraphernalia of the Malolo Aina, Oahu, and being the same property conveyed to the said mortgagee by bill of sale of Robert W. Wilcox, dated April 30, 1897.  
 2394-June 20, 27, July 4, 11, 1902.

## NOTICE.

W. O. Crowell, Esq., has this day been appointed a member of the District Road Board for the District of Waimea, Island of Kauai, vice Dr. E. F. Sandow, resigned.

JAMES H. BOYD, Superintendent of Public Works, Department of Public Works, June 17th, 1902. 2393

## SUGAR

Sugar—Raw, firm; fair refining, 3c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3 1/2-2c; molasses sugar, 2 1/2c; refined, quiet.

## SUGAR PRICES ADVANCED.

NEW YORK, June 9.—All grades of refined sugar were advanced five points today.

## TRUST PRESIDENT'S DENIAL.

NEW YORK, June 10.—Henry H. Havemeyer, president of the American Sugar Refining Company, denied today a report that his company had obtained a preponderating interest in the beet sugar industry in this country. The report had it that Havemeyer had purchased the controlling interest in several beet sugar factories in the West and Northwest. When this was called to his attention he said:

"It is not my intention to tell the public, or the newspapers, the business affairs of the company. That report about buying beet sugar interests was only printed in the hope of urging an avowal from me. All I will say is that any statement to the effect that the American Sugar Refining Company has a preponderating interest in the beet sugar industry is utterly untrue." "It is stated that you have purchased a controlling interest in five beet sugar factories in the West."

"That is entirely untrue, too," Havemeyer said.

## FROM WILLIAMS, DIMOND.

San Francisco, June 12, 1902. Messrs. F. A. Schaefer & Co., Honolulu, H. T.

Dear Sirs: We last addressed you 6th inst., per America Maru.

Sugar—No changes have since occurred in the local market or for export, prices established March 5 still being in force.

Basis, June 5 (not reported until 6th), cost and freight sale 350 tons at 3 1/2c, 6th, "to arrive" sale, 1000 tons at 3 1/2c, 7th, no sales; 9th, spot sale, 2000 tons at 3 1/2c, 10th, "to arrive" sale, 800 tons at 3 1/2c. Established basis for June on that date, 350c; San Francisco, 3 1/2c. Since that date, no sales.

New York Refined—Price 450, equivalent to 4 1/2c net cash, established 12th ult., continued in force until 9th inst., on which day an advance of five points occurred, establishing a price of 455c, equivalent to 4 1/2c net cash, since that date no further change has been reported.

London beets—June 6, 6s 1 1/2d, 7th, 6s 2 1/2d, 9th, 6s 3d, 10th, 6s 3 1/2d; 11th, 6s 3d.

London Cable—June 6 quotes Java No. 15 D 8, 8s, fair refining, 6s 9d; same date last year, 11s 9d and 10s 6d respectively. July beets, 6s 3 1/2d, against 5s 5 1/2d corresponding period last year.

Eastern and Foreign Markets.—Indications point to renewed strength and activity in the raw sugar market, according to latest mail advices from New York under date of 6th inst. An improvement is likewise manifest in European beets. Referring to cable advices transmitted per America Maru, to the effect that Germany had ratified the Brussels convention, there is a probability that the dispatch may have referred only to the action of the sugar committee since it is not yet definitely stated that the Reichstag has as a whole passed upon and ratified the Brussels agreement, although it is now generally thought that it will do so. In any event, the action of other interested countries will no doubt be largely influenced by the decision made in Germany. Refined is now in good demand and there are delays in shipment; the market closes strong with an upward tendency.

Latest Statistical Position.—Willett & Gray report U. S. four ports in all hands estimated June 4, 143,558 tons, against 236,302 tons same date last year. Six ports Cuba, estimated June 3, 443,500 tons, against 173,000 tons corresponding period last year. Total stock in all principal countries, by cable June 6, at latest uneven dates, 3,019,156 tons, against 2,061,640 tons, increase over last year, 957,516 tons.

Yours faithfully, WILLIAMS, DIMOND & CO.

## Don't Believe Story.

The word from Honolulu that certain unusual sky effects there are supposed to be the result of the Mont Pelee volcanic eruption is no doubt erroneous. If such effects as are described actually exist, they are more likely to be from some other cause, perhaps an eruption that has not yet been reported, in some island of the Pacific. Hawaii is in longitude 155 to 158 west, Mont Pelee is in longitude 61 west, the difference being one-fourth of the circumference of the earth. Effects to be noticeable so far away as that should be of marked distinctness at intermediate points and much nearer to Mont Pelee of which there is not sufficient trace to make credible the Honolulu phenomenon as an effect from that volcano.—Salt Lake Tribune.

## Castle &amp; Cooke, LIMITED.

## LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE AGENTS.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Aetna Life Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

## THE FIRST American Savings &amp; Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President.....Cecil Brown Vice-President.....M. F. Robinson Cashier.....W. G. Cooper

Principal Office: Corner Fort and King streets.